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SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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CONTENTS

NEW ZEALAND

- Article Describes Antiterrorist Unit Training Exercise
(THE PRESS, 26 Nov 82, THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD,
23 Nov 82)..... 1
- Prime Minister 'Rescued'
Editorial Comment

PHILIPPINES

- No End Seen To Rise in Food Prices
(Eddie R. Gandionco; VISAYAN HERALD, 21 Dec 82)..... 4
- Government To Retain Price Controls
(Rosario A. Liquicia; PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS,
24 Dec 82)..... 6
- Columnist Babst Attacks Restrictions
(Arlene Babst; BULLETIN TODAY, 2 Jan 83)..... 8
- Many Judicial Heads To Roll
(B. Belgica; BULLETIN TODAY, 1 Jan 83)..... 10
- Cebu Politicians Linked to Subversives
(Zofilo Dejaresco; BULLETIN TODAY, 30 Dec 82)..... 11
- Development Bank Borrows From Social Security Fund
(Rusty Perez; PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 21 Dec 82)..... 12
- Development Bank Seeks New Loan
(BULLETIN TODAY, 2 Jan 83)..... 13

Central Bank Measures To Correct BOP Deficit (BULLETIN TODAY, 2 Jan 83).....	15
Arrest of PDP Leaders Ordered (Serge Remonde; BULLETIN TODAY, 31 Dec 82).....	17
NPA Responsible for Theater Bombing (BULLETIN TODAY, 1 Jan 83).....	19
Rebel Priests Send Surrender Feelers (Mel Parale; PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 26 Dec 82).....	21
Ring Prints Fake Dollars for Middle East (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 30 Dec 82).....	23
Fake Dollar Syndicate Has Foreign Links (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 31 Dec 82).....	24
Five in Cebu Face Rebellion Charges (BULLETIN TODAY, 28 Dec 82).....	25
Marcos Orders Crackdown on Smugglers (Jose De Vera; BULLETIN TODAY, 27 Dec 82).....	26
Checkpoints Closed To Stop Police Extortions (Jerry J. Lacuarta; BULLETIN TODAY, 27 Dec 82).....	27
Slight Business Upturn Seen for 1983 (George T. Nervez; PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 30 Dec 82).....	29
Coal Production for 1983 (Rosario A. Liquicia; PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 22 Dec 82).....	31
Increased Fruit Exports for 1983 (BULLETIN TODAY, 27 Dec 82).....	32
Tupi Experiment Explores Food Needs (BULLETIN TODAY, 30 Dec 82).....	34
Aussie Funds Going to CPP (Jose De Vera; BULLETIN TODAY, 31 Dec 82).....	36
Hog Exports to Hong Kong (BULLETIN TODAY, 31 Dec 82).....	37
New Funds for Corn Program (BULLETIN TODAY, 31 Dec 82).....	38

Additional Oil Well Proposed for Cadlao (BULLETIN TODAY, 31 Dec 82).....	39
Sugar Trade Hopes Raised (Primo Esleyer; BULLETIN TODAY, 1 Jan 83).....	41
Mining Production Value Down (BULLETIN TODAY, 1 Jan 83).....	43
Oil Bill for 1983 To Be Reduced (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 30 Jan 83).....	44
More Labor Unrest Seen in 1983 (Jaime Reyes; PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 31 Dec 82)....	46
Editorial Berates Japanese Ambassador (Editorial; PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 31 Dec 82).....	48
Malaysians Scored on Sabah Issue (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 31 Dec 82).....	50
Rice Harvests of Decade Reviewed (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 31 Dec 82).....	52
Manila To Serve China Coal Route (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 31 Dec 82).....	55
Urban Development Funds Approved (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 21 Dec 82).....	57
KKK Loan Setup Revised (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 21 Dec 82).....	58
Census Set for Priests, Lay Workers (Mel Parale; PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 30 Jan 83).....	59
Textile Agreement Favors Philippines (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 24 Dec 82).....	61
Muslims Hit Separatist Bid of MNLF (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 24 Dec 82).....	63
Bumper Corn Harvest Expected in 1983 (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 26 Dec 82).....	64
More Trade With Yugoslavia Expected (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 27 Dec 82).....	66
Log Export Procedures Set (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 28 Dec 82).....	67

Zone Enterprises Demand Access to Local Market (Rosario A. Liquicia; PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 28 Dec 82).....	69
Charges Prepared Against U.S. Based Paper (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 22 Dec 82).....	70
New Generals Appointed (PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS, 22 Dec 82).....	71
Briefs	
Big Crowd at Bacolod Human Rights Rally	72
Cebu City Crime Rate Alarming	72
Marines Deployed Against NPA	73
S. Korea To Buy More Goods	73
NBI Corruption	73
Detainees End Fast	74

THAILAND

Former Lopburi Commander Hurt by Allegations of Assassination Complicity (THE NATION REVIEW, 30 Oct 82).....	75
Red Guard Leader Association With Khun Sa Suspected (THE NATION REVIEW, 24 Oct 82).....	77
Gen Han Protege Profiled (THE NATIONA REVIEW, 20 Nov 82).....	78
Role of Senators Analyzed (BANGKOK POST, 28 Oct 82).....	80
New Microcomputer Said To Be Better Than Japanese Model (THE NATION REVIEW, 6 Dec 82).....	82

VIETNAM

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

An Giang Public Security Force Catches 15 Spies (NHAN DAN, 29 Nov 82).....	83
Purveyors of Decadent Culture Apprehended (Vo Hong Ha; TIEN PHONG, 7-13 Dec 82).....	85

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

Briefs

Hanoi's New Plant	87
Hai Hung Exports	87

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Circular Outlines Work To Be Done by Judiciary Sector (PHAP CHE XA HOI CHU NGHIA, Apr-Jun 82).....	88
---	----

Briefs

Assembly Meeting	95
------------------	----

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Agricultural Cooperative Crop Distribution Measures Outlined (Vu Tuan Nghia; HANOI MOI, 18 Nov 82).....	96
---	----

AGRICULTURE

Long An Organizations' Preparation for Further Programs Reported (Le Khanh Chi, Dang Thanh Khiet, NHAN DAN, 29 Nov 82).....	101
--	-----

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Thu Duc Vocational School Plans Continuing Progress (Duy Phuc; NHAN DAN, 29 Nov 82).....	105
---	-----

ARTICLE DESCRIBES ANTITERRORIST UNIT TRAINING EXERCISE

Prime Minister 'Rescued'

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 26 Nov 82 p 17

[Text]

The exploits of the British Special Air Service Squadron (S.A.S.) have been well publicised. Much less is known about its equivalent here, the New Zealand S.A.S. A New Zealand "Herald" reporter watched its members "rescue" Mr Muldoon from a "terrorist gang" in a spectacular set-piece last week-end. He reports:

Live ammunition flew feet away from the Prime Minister, Mr Muldoon, and senior defence officials as they were rescued from the clutches of a "terrorist gang" in a lonely South Auckland house last week-end.

Members of the Special Air Service Squadron blasted away a door and shot the "terrorists" in the tiny confines of a living room packed with a dozen people.

The incident was over within seconds, leaving Mr Muldoon and the defence officials shaken and dazed by the speed of events.

The incident was a full rehearsal of the real thing. The bullets and explosives were real and the S.A.S. men fired into the room with deadly accuracy, knocking out the armed dummy terrorists which stood just feet away from Mr Muldoon and his party.

It was the first S.A.S. demonstration the New Zealand press has been allowed to witness and a "Herald" reporter was invited by the Prime Minister's department to see the lethal professionalism of this elite corps.

Much of the equipment and many of the techniques used by the S.A.S. were censored.

"If we give all our tricks away then it could cost our men lives, and leave us with nothing but guts left to do a job," said the squadron commander.

What can be said is that the S.A.S. are the elite of the Army, well versed in a wide range of skills such as unaided combat, rock climbing, free-fall parachuting, canoeing, bush survival, and jungle warfare.

The training which the New Zealand S.A.S. undergoes is in many respects very similar to that of the British S.A.S. force which was put to excellent effect during the Falkland Islands war.

In other "incidents" last week-end, S.A.S. men playing the part of terrorists were sniped at with live ammunition by colleagues hidden in the bush. They also jumped from an aircraft and made a tricky pin-point landing by parachutes in blustery 20-knot winds.

There was a quick exit from a hovering helicopter by rope from about 30 metres up, and a camouflage demonstration which surprised everybody as the S.A.S. men stepped out of the bush just a few feet away from the unsuspecting visitors.

S.A.S. men are not ordinary marksmen; they are outstanding, whether it be with their standard American M-16 automatic rifles or with personal side-arms. Pumpkin "heads" were blasted away in the fashion of scenes from the movie, "The Day of the Jackal."

"The risk of international terrorism in New Zealand may be only an airline ticket away," said the squadron commander, who like other members of the New Zealand force cannot reveal his identity.

During times of conflict they are the eyes and ears of the High Command, often working miles behind enemy lines and living off the land.

They are also a commando force, but much better equipped and better trained than the Second World War commandos.

"We do not work in such large groups as the old commandos," said the squadron commander.

In war-time they may be called upon to sabotage enemy equipment or to free prisoners.

The S.A.S. is interested in all the possible terrorist scenarios in New Zealand, whether it be the protection of visiting VIPs or the hijacking of jumbo jets.

Using steerable parachutes that travel at 30 kilometres an hour — they can land on a ship at sea if needs be.

They can also drop into the sea and swim incredible distances underwater, wearing the locally-made wet suits that the Argentine Navy wanted to buy.

Their equipment is the best available and they use the best instructors — Army and civilians.

The training is tough and mentally demanding, but there is no brutality. And recruits are never subjected to anything which would degrade them as soldiers.

Strangely, many of the S.A.S. men are not giants, but chunky men of less than average height.

A senior officer said: "The men have to have a high IQ, and they have to be mentally and emotionally balanced."

Live ammunition is used in escape and evasion training. A slight mistake or an emotional lapse on the part of a colleague could lead to injury or death.

The commander said that the men had to be able to take the knocks which were inevitable with this type of training.

The New Zealand S.A.S. Squadron was formed in 1953 and specially trained for active service in the Malayan Peninsula war against communist terrorists.

Today, it remains on standby, ready to handle anything.

Editorial Comment

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 23 Nov 82 p 6

[Editorial: "It Could Happen Here"]

[Text]

It was only an exercise, but the demonstration by the Special Air Service Squadron in South Auckland should remind New Zealanders that their country is part of the "global village."

That a highly trained anti-terrorist unit is necessary must outmode some comfortable pacifist theories that prevailed before the world was exposed to the irrational assaults of groups and individuals armed with modern weapons. Terrorists and skyjackers respect no territorial rights or boundaries.

Imagine the criticism there would be of our Government and the defence authorities, after the scores of incidents that have occurred around the world in the past decade, if a terrorist attack

were successful in New Zealand because no one had been trained to handle it. Terrorism has happened in Australia. Why not here? The risk, as the SAS squadron commander has said, "may be only an airline ticket away."

Terrorists have shown plainly enough that they are not deterred by considerations of compassion or decency — or even the conventions of traditional warfare. Individual governments would be betraying their communities if strong and secret measures were not taken to combat an evil that strikes when least expected.

Who can say that New Zealand will never be used as a base

for hijackers or terrorists with some wild-eyed plan to be implemented elsewhere?

Japan was widely criticised in 1977 when the Tokyo Government gave in to skyjackers who took an airliner on a six-day enforced flight and allowed them to go scot-free. Such incidents embolden terrorists. On the other hand, Britain's elite Special Air Service Regiment, in rescuing 19 people after storming the Iranian embassy in London two years ago, demonstrated the vital importance of having a properly trained anti-terrorist unit.

Behind any deterrent plan must be the knowledge that, if need be, the defence authorities will take draconian action. From

what little has emerged from the largely secret exercise in South Auckland, it appears the Special Air Service Squadron has the capability necessary to establish credibility.

There is always the danger that terrorists will get their hands on modern biological, chemical and even nuclear weapons to hold a nation to ransom. They would not respect the concept that New Zealand can be isolated in a nuclear world. To combat tomorrow's terrorists, new and imaginative measures as well as international co-operation will be required.

No one can say when the squadron will be called on — if ever. But it must always be on the alert.

CSO: 4200/9015

NO END SEEN TO RISE IN FOOD PRICES

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 21 Dec 82 p 3

[Column by Eddie R. Gandionco: "No End in Sight to the Rise in Food Prices"]

[Text] There seems to be no end in sight to the rise in food prices. No one can escape an escalation in the cost of some food items. It is likely that retail food prices which is already at high levels will continue to rise in 1983. Going over the price data for the last decade, food prices has risen faster than the non-food category.

On a semestral basis, supermarket food prices for food at home or for food eaten at home rose in the second semester this year as compared to prices in the first semester. This includes the prices of meats, poultry, fish and eggs. Prices of vegetables, sugar, salt, etc. have rose sharply including prices of all food items hit an annual rate of more than 20 percent.

Sugar prices continued to push food prices up in the fourth quarter, affecting not only the sugar and sweets category, but also bakery products, ice cream, soft drinks and other products that contain sugar. The farm to retail price spread rose due to food marketing cost increases. Cost of water went up tremendously. The outlook for stable prices in 1983 is even darker. Rising production costs, weakening of the peso vis-a-vis the US dollar, high taxes, high interest rates, etc. may cause prices to rise 20 percent or more by the second quarter of 1983.

Prices of rice and corn grits next year will depend on the weather and growing conditions. If the 1983 harvests of palay and corn are better than those this year, prices will remain as is or at the present level. But if 1983 will be exacerbated by poor harvests, then the scales would tip towards increase in the prices of rice and corn grits. If this happens, then it may spell disaster to the millions of hungry Filipinos. Heaven forbid!

In a trip to different parts of the country this column asked people from all walks of life whether they are better off under the New Republic than in the 1960s. All of those questioned, from government people, executives, businessmen, teachers, farmers, students, laborers and ordinary citizens, answered with a resounding no. A great many responded that they gave the KBL a surprising electoral sweep and a virtual mandate to effect changes

and improve their way of living but no results. It is apparent that the elected officials are only concerned of their own selves than the people whom they vowed to serve.

Without in any way denigrating the New Republic, it is well to recall that the Administrations previous to President Marcos did little to solve the present problems that afflict us. And if the present Administration is to succeed where others failed, there cannot be any ambiguity about its priorities and goals. There should be no vacillation in the fight against graft and corruption, bureaucratic red tape, military abuses and others, but most of all inflation.

The early mistake of the government is that it assigned too high a priority to lowering unemployment and too low a priority to the slowing or cooling of inflation until it was too late to avoid recession. The fight for price stability was abandoned because attention was shifted to stimulating recovery of the economy. The result is the ratcheting of inflation which we are experiencing now.

This column's diagnosis of the economy is supported by the low and real gross national product this year. Consumer sales, government spending and other factors rose to a more robust rate than aggregate real GNP. The possibility of a relapse in the economy cannot be positively ruled out.

Inflation is a chronic problem whose solution requires persistence and political courage. If inflation is to be reduced, it must be given top priority. The Administration must abandon its love of grandeur and honor its commitment to the public to tight rein on government spending. Domestic economic policies, not external events, lie at the heart of chronic, high inflation. Thus the leadership and firmness of the President is vital to a successful fight against inflation. Needed too, is a firm measure of support from those in government in particular, and the entire public in general. Needed as well is a resolute effort of all the ministries in the government to be honest in their ways and dealings with the people whom they are bound to serve. Will they?

President Marcos faces the unenviable task of curbing inflation and to improve the quality of life of the Filipino people. Only by getting his priorities right can he even hope to succeed. This column wish him the best of luck and a Merry Christmas.

CSO: 4200/278

GOVERNMENT TO RETAIN PRICE CONTROLS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Rosario A. Liquicia]

[Text] The government yesterday said that it will not lift price controls imposed on 13 basic goods to ensure that they stay "within the reach of consumers."

Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin said the Cabinet has decided to retain price controls to prevent an undue increase in the prices of basic consumer products, such as rice and corn.

Other products in the price control list of the government are milk, sugar, cooking oil, pork cuts, chicken, eggs, canned fish, writing pads, notebooks, pencils and ball points.

The Cabinet met recently to decide whether to dismantle the price control system, delist some commodities from the price control list or retain the system.

Review of price controls was prompted by requests for its removal from several quarters who claimed that "it stifles production, which could lead to artificial shortages."

The requests for the lifting of the system was partly triggered for the reported government plan to raise the price of diesel next year.

Ongpin said the Cabinet decision to retain price controls, however, does not rule out the possibility of adjusting (upward or downward) the price ceilings of the covered basic goods.

He added: "The Price Stabilization Council (PSC) is now reviewing requests for price adjustments from producers of milk, pencils/ballpoints and pork cuts."

The current prices of the 13 basic commodities are: P3.10 a kilo for rice; P2.15 a kilo for corn grits; for pork cuts, prices range from P22.90 a kilo for lomo to P8.45/kilo for head; chicken, P17.65 a kilo of live or dressed

chicken; liquid 14 ounce milk, prices range from P2.76 to P3.95 a can depending on the brand; cooking oil, P23.90 a gallon, P12.70 for half gallon, and P3.20 for a pint; sugar, P4.15 a kilo for refined and P3.10 for brown sugar.

For writing pads, grade one--P1.35 for 50 leaves of newsprint paper; notebooks, prices range from P1 to P1.65 for 100 leaves of newsprint paper; ballpens, P1.30 a piece; pencils, 75 centavos a piece.

CSO: 4200/273

COLUMNIST BABST ATTACKS RESTRICTIONS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Jan 83 pp 6, 4

[Article by Arlene Babst]

[Text] Believe me, it's hazardous to your health to start the year left. So start it right--the benefits of the right are enormous.

To begin with, you'll be sure to get published every time you write, right?

And you won't be asked nosy questions about your beliefs in Buddhism.

Yes, if you're right you generally get left alone. I hope this isn't too confusing. Did you get it right?

If you keep to the right, you won't have to stop at that page where St John of the Cross, the Carmelite monk, writes: "I look at your Cross and read in there the song of your love." This is at that point when you're wondering why your karma didn't just make you, say, Pia Zadora. I'm sure she has a lot of fans in the army.

If you keep strictly to the right, you won't be reduced to mumbling philosophical absurdities like: "What does not kill me will make me strong," which I first heard quoted from a writer working in government, proving that both sides (which sides?) can subscribe to the same bull-headedness and still call it philosophy.

Ah, philosophy. That was where it all started, you know. Yes, three years ago the philosophy was, as a friend put it, "olympian."

The view then was from the distance, from the top, from the clouds, from the mountain where the daily trials of men and women seemed but the impersonal workings of fate, Where the comings and goings of these creatures called Filipinos looked like the erratic gestures of curious creatures doomed to live out lives full of crosses, bereft of songs. But if fate was like that, had been like that since March 16, 1521, what could one do, right?

One could pray and sympathize and occasionally lend a (tentative) helping hand, but fate was so omnipotent. So Filipinos, like everyone else, had to submit to fate, if possible, as gracefully as suffering permitted.

Yes, I was all set to live the olympian philosophy when life intervened.

And like love, life is impossible to ignore, we know. Like love, life is irrational and spontaneous and unexpected and quite consuming and terribly demanding, and if it throws suffering your way--as it does happiness--who are you to remain olympian?

Who are you not to sing the song of love or crosses when one fine day some farmer's fine eyes show you not just stoicism but bewilderment at injustice or pain at betrayal?

Who am I to remain olympian when one unexpected day I hear a judge say, "Yes, the evidence is not yet authenticated, is, in fact, inadmissible, but for now the court will allow it." Zeus himself would have roared, so why should Athene be silent?

The view is closer now. Not from the distance or the top or the clouds or the mountain but from within the brown earth of the farm man's farm, from within the horror of the accused helpless before a judge like that. That is the distance that has been travelled in three years.

The distance between March 16, 1521 and Jan 2, 1982 is the distance between a fate submitted to--and a fate openly challenged.

Openly, we challenge fate, perhaps History is a better word; yes, openly we challenge Philippine History to look at a people's cross and read there the song of their suffering.

Openly, we use the cliché words and phrases of Philippine History, words like The Elite, this stubborn bunch of brilliant survivors who survived Spain, America, Japan and "Independence" to keep distancing themselves from the rest of the country, to maintain their olympian posts far up on mountains where the songs of love and suffering are wilfully stifled. What is the distance at which we will hear each other cry?

We start the year right by openly embracing living history, Philippine history made in courtrooms and farmhouses. The battle may be fueled by arms and money and power, but the older battle is for the Filipino soul. If it takes a hundred years, the farm man and the accused will win. For theirs is the truer Filipino soul.

CSO: 4200/281

MANY JUDICIAL HEADS TO ROLL

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Jan 83 p 24

[Article by B. Belgica]

[Text] Many fresh faces will soon crop up into the judicial scene, while many incumbents too, will be out when the judicial reorganization is effected, says Chief Justice Enrique Fernando in an interview with Bulletin Today.

Taking a brief respite yesterday noon from the marathon deliberation on the interim rules of court with the tribunal sitting en banc, to answer some questions from this correspondent, the chief justice allayed doubts from cynics and critics that the judicial revamp will only be an exercise in futility "with the same riders in new horses."

On the contrary, the chief justice believes that the forthcoming reorganization will indeed be an honest-to-goodness purge of the misfits in the judiciary. "The President is handling this matter meticulously and personally," he said.

The list of prospective justices and judges for the new courts has been submitted and is under careful study by the President, the chief justice added. Justice Minister Ricardo Puno headed the committee which collated and evaluated the list of recommendees that was submitted to the President.

The Judiciary Reorganization Act abolishes the court of appeals, the courts of first instance, the circuit criminal courts, the courts of agrarian relations, the city and municipal courts, and the juvenile and domestic relations courts. In their stead shall be the Intermediate Appellate Court, the regional trial courts, the metropolitan trial courts, the municipal circuit trial courts, and the municipal trial courts.

Sources said that the judicial revamp would be implemented early next year.

Meanwhile, the interim rules of court that will govern the proceedings of the reorganized courts would hopefully be finalized today, the chief justice said, so that it could be transmitted to the President as soon as possible.

The chief justice who came to the conference with a stiff dilated pupil after coming straight from an eye specialist said that, "I do feel the urgency (of this judicial reorganization) that is why I have to rush back here despite the present condition of my eyes."

PHILIPPINES

CEBU POLITICIANS LINKED TO SUBVERSIVES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Dec 82 p 5

[Article by Zoilo Dejarescol]

[Text] Tagbilaran City, Dec 29--Linkages between some politicians and subversives here have been established with the recent arrest of top New People Army commanders in Cebu, Brig Gen Alfredo Olano, Recon 7 regional commander, said last night.

Olano said the linkages will be revealed in due time. He did not mention names of the politicians.

He issued the statement when asked to comment on a habeas corpus petition filed against him for Revomapi Holganza and other detainees arrested recently in Cebu.

Olano said that the detainees may be interviewed in accordance with existing regulations. He said several opposition leaders have, in fact, conferred with the detainees.

He recalled the Christmas Day shootout in Cebu and said that the military practically saved the wounded from death by rushing them to hospitals here for humanitarian reasons. He cited provincial Fiscal Ramonito Durano for working day and night to develop the case against the detainees.

CSO: 4200/280

DEVELOPMENT BANK BORROWS FROM SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 21 Dec 82 p 16

[Article by Rusty Perez]

[Text]

THE Development Bank of the Philippines is borrowing P210 million this week from the Social Security System to pay part of its obligations that fall due at the end of the year.

The DBP is having some liquidity problems and the amount should give it some temporary financial relief.

DBP sources said the loan is an interim bail-out measure recommended by a special committee reviewing the operations of all government financial institutions.

Other measures to prop up DBP are still being studied by the committee which is headed by Prime Minister Cesar Virata.

VIRATA tapped SSS to help DBP

because of the Social security agency's "surplus funds," the sources said.

DBP's financial position has become precarious due to an increasing number of defaulting borrowers and high "transaction costs."

According to a recent World Bank report, of DBP's agricultural loans outstanding, P1.1 billion is already past due.

The bank's exposure to the agriculture sector accounts for 11.7 percent of its total loan portfolio.

The WB report added that DBP's current ratio deteriorated from 0.72 in 1977 to 0.48 in 1981 while debt-service ratio fell from 1.39 in 1977 to a low of 0.97 last year.

PHILIPPINES

DEVELOPMENT BANK SEEKS NEW LOAN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Jan 83 p 8

[Text] The Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) plans to raise \$150 million in two tranches of Eurodollar loans this year for part of its lending funds for 1983.

Chairman Cesar Z. Zalamea of the DBP disclosed that the first tranches of \$75 million is now being readied by the bank for syndication as soon as the \$300 million club loan being arranged by a group of banks for the Central Bank of the Philippines "gets out of the way."

The other \$75 million, he said, may be raised by the middle part of 1983 depending on conditions in the Eurodollar market.

Zalamea does not expect to obtain similar favorable terms as the ones the DBP got for the \$75 million it borrowed last year which was for a maturity of 10 years and a spread of 3/4 percent.

He said that if the terms for the \$300 million "jumbo" loan for the CB are any indication, the DBP may be able to clear the market for a similar eight-year loan but the spreads will definitely be tougher.

The CB is getting its \$300 million at an interest rate spread based on the US prime rate for 60 percent of the loan and based on the London inter-bank offered rate (Libor) for the other 40 percent.

In addition to the \$150 million foreign loan being readied by DBP, it is also availing of some \$50 million to \$70 million from the Apex lending fund to augment its funds available for lending this year.

At the same time, the bank has lined up domestic borrowings in the form of new issues of countryside bills to the tune of P1.8 billion for 1983.

Zalamea said that the DBP will loan out about P7.0 billion for 1983, representing a 15 percent increase from the P6.5 billion loan program last year.

He said the same priorities will be observed in its lending program for 1983, with export-oriented, small and medium-scale industries, agriculture, labor-intensive and housing projects getting preferred attention.

For the year, the DBP, according to him, will place renewed emphasis on collections, rehabilitation of distressed accounts, and foreclosure and sale of acquired assets which are no longer capable of being put back to profitable operations even if additional loans were to be granted.

A number of industrial concerns which were acquired by the DBP by reason of non-payment of arrearages, as well as economic conditions, will be put on the auction block to enable the private sector to bid for them.

Zalamea said that DBP subscribes to the policy of selling to any interested groups in the private sector any company or assets acquired by the DBP through foreclosure, "dacion en pago" arrangement, and other reasons.

CSO: 4200/281

CENTRAL BANK MEASURES TO CORRECT BOP DEFICIT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Jan 83 p 8

[Text] The Central Bank (CB), expecting a record balance-of-payments deficit of about \$1 billion in 1982, is putting itself on top of the problem by giving priority to a new program to bring down the shortfall within manageable levels.

Governor Jaime C. Laya said the policy to allow a gradual depreciation in the exchange rate of the peso against the U.S. dollar would help the country redress its balance of payments difficulties and help achieve a balanced external position in the medium-term.

He said a gradual devaluation of the currency would encourage exports and discourage imports, narrowing down the current accounts deficit.

The peso depreciation, he added, has also the effect of making foreign borrowings more expensive, thus providing a built-in regulator for such indebtedness.

Among the measures already underway to finance the unprecedented deficit incurred in 1982 is the availment of some \$1.11 billion in new foreign exchange funds.

This will come from a \$510 million compensatory and a three-year stand-by facility from the International Monetary Fund, the former to compensate for the shortfall in the country's export receipts for 1982 compared to 1981.

Some \$300 million in structural loan will come from the World Bank while about \$300 million in new loans will come from a syndicate of foreign banks.

While the "jumbo" loan is earmarked for relending to domestic borrowers, its availment is considered a capital inflow that cuts down the BOP deficit by that extent.

Aside from the financing aspect, Laya said various direct measures are now underway to encourage exports and to maximize the remittance through official channels of overseas workers' earnings.

Already, the CB provides cheap funds through special rediscount arrangements for start-up costs of overseas employment.

The "greenbacks" campaign being undertaken by the commercial banks involving the buying of dollar notes from the general public seemed to be gaining momentum.

He said the CB is also working with other government agencies concerned for one-stop center for departing overseas workers.

Exports will be accorded the same high priority in the rediscounting operations of the CB, he added.

To further encourage overseas workers to remit most of their earnings to their dependents here, the CB will also allocate some P150 million worth of prize money for a raffle system to those whose remittances are made through the banking system.

CSO: 4200/281

PHILIPPINES

ARREST OF PDP LEADERS ORDERED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 31 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Serge Remonde]

[Text] Cebu City, Dec 31--Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said today that he will recommend the issuance of presidential commitment orders against two detained officials of the Pilipino Democratic Party (PDP) who were arrested here last Christmas Day with seven others while allegedly plotting to assassinate local officials.

Enrile also ordered Brig Gen Alfredo S. Olano, PC-INP Recon 7 commander, to impose maximum security on Rebomaphil Holganza PDP secretary-general for Central Visayas, and Dr Filemon Alberca, PDP regional executive committee member.

In an interview, Enrile said the military has strong evidence on the subversive activities of the political leaders and he fears for their safety if they talk on their activities.

Lawyers of the two leaders filed motions for bail with the Cebu court of first instance. Holganza, son Luis, Alberca and six others who were identified to be elements of the New People's Army were arrested by military operatives last Christmas Day after a brief encounter in a subversive safe-house.

Enrile commended Olano and his men for the success of the operation. Earlier Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fabian C. Ver also lauded Olano for a job well done.

Meanwhile, Cagayan de Oro City Mayor Aquilino Pimentel, Jr said he would investigate the alleged subversive involvement of Holganza and Alberca. Pimentel, who founded the PDP last year said their platform abhors the use of violence to attain political ends.

In related development, Olano said elements of NPAs operating in the Balam-ban-Asturia sector of the Cebu mountains have killed at least 50 persons in the area.

In a report to Enrile, Olano said the victims were dumped in a deep mountain pit after having been sentenced to death by kangaroo courts for not cooperating with the NPA.

Olano, however, assured the insurgency problem in Central Visayas is totally under control.

CSO: 4200/280

PHILIPPINES

NPA RESPONSIBLE FOR THEATER BOMBING

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Jan 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Gen Fabian C. Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff, said yesterday the New People's Army (NPA) was behind the Tuesday bombing of Holiday theater in Baybay, Leyte, which killed 11 persons and wounded 56 others.

Ver said the NPA ordered the bombing to offset revelations made by detained rebel Catholic priest, Fr Edgardo Kangleon of Catbalogan, Western Samar.

The AFP chief's announcement was based on confirmatory radio messages sent to him by Brig Gen Salvador M. Mison, commanding general of the Eastern Command (Eascom) based in Catbalogan.

Only 10 of the fatalities were identified in Mison's report. They were Reynaldo Sumastre, Joseph Sumastre, Aniceto Macarinas, Naciatino Israel, Franconero Gaviles, Roberto Tabunlong, Antonio Israel, Janet Godoy, Raul Alaba, and Gerry Habanc.

The report said an intelligence operatives led by Col Hernani Figueroa developed that a three-man NPA liquidation squad was seen dashing out of the theater seconds after the explosion.

Witnesses reportedly said they saw the three board a waiting cargo truck which sped southward.

A commotion broke out as the grenade exploded, giving the perpetrators enough time to escape, Mison said.

Other witnesses said they saw the suspects alight from the truck in barangay Hiposnga and fled on foot towards barangay Biasong.

Elements of Eascom and the integrated national police, according to Mison, were scouring the area and adjoining barangays in search of the suspects.

Troopers who responded to the scene of the bombing found a safety pin of an M-26 fragmentation grenade.

Investigators said Baybay was chosen as bombing target of the NPAs to retaliate against Kangleon who comes from the area.

Informed yesterday about the bombing incident, Fr Kangleon was reportedly shocked. "Why involve innocent civilians?" He was quoted as saying. "The innocent people had nothing to do with my revelations."

Fr Kangleon had earlier admitted his ties with the CPP/NPA in Catbalogan, Western Samar before he was arrested last October.

CSO: 4200/280

PHILIPPINES

REBEL PRIESTS SEND SURRENDER FEELERS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 26 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Mel Parale]

[Text] Several rebel priests in the government's wanted list have sent surrender feelers, military authorities disclosed yesterday.

Their names were, however, withheld for security reasons.

At least 18 priests and nuns are being hunted by government operatives after seized documents linked them to the underground movement.

The surrender feelers came soon after Fr. Edgardo Kangleon, a detained rebel priest, refused to go back to Catbalogan, Samar, for fear of his safety.

Fr. Kangleon, former director of the Catbalogan Social Action Center, had given statements damaging to the dissident movement.

He is now under the custody of the military vicar, Bishop Pedro Mangugat.

Among the priests being hunted is Fr. Conrado Balweg, who carries a P130,000-prize on his head and was reported leading a rebel band in Northern Luzon.

It was not known whether he was among the rebel priests wanting to surrender.

Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, has ordered field commanders to get Fr. Balweg alive and keep the door open for his surrender.

Defense authorities revealed intelligence information that the rebel infiltration of the Church has been stalled.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile cited a survey showing that many priests sympathetic to the dissident movement have stopped using their pulpits to preach anti-government propaganda.

Church officials have talked privately with Fr. Kangleon and were reported to have been disturbed by Kangleon's "confessions."

Archbishop Antonio Mabutas, president of the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines, declined to comment on his private talks with Kangleon but gave the impression that the Church hierarchy had been unaware of the rebel infiltration of the Church.

The defense ministry said the media would be barred from the next dialogue between defense and military authorities and Church officials slated on Dec. 20 "unless Church leaders change their mind."

The decisions of Church representatives to keep media representatives from the dialogue was a turnabout from their previous stand to hold all talks on church-government relations.

CSO: 4200/273

PHILIPPINES

RING PRINTS FAKE DOLLARS FOR MIDDLE EAST

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 30 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] A counterfeit dollar syndicate based in Zambales is printing fake dollars and distributing them in Saudi Arabia, Labor Minister Blas F. Ople said yesterday.

Ople said the Ministry of Finance intelligence board and the National Bureau of Investigation are investigating the syndicate's operations, although, he said, the group's activities have been curtailed.

He said the existence of the syndicate, similar to the Cavite-based syndicate uncovered in the 60's that specialized in counterfeiting dollars and South Vietnamese money, was discovered through the members of the network who had squealed.

The minister said a member of the syndicate had approached a printing press owner in Bulacan for the use of the printing press.

However, he said, the owner declined until the syndicate found a printing press in Zambales.

Ople indicated that government agents have not so far arrested the syndicate members and that Filipino workers bound for Saudi Arabia are used by the syndicate as couriers for the fake dollars.

There are now about 250,000 Filipinos working that oil-rich kingdom.

Ople said Saudi Arabia will continue to be the major employer of Filipino workers abroad next year. Saudi Arabia now employs 84 percent of overseas Filipino workers.

CSO: 4200/279

PHILIPPINES

FAKE DOLLAR SYNDICATE HAS FOREIGN LINKS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 31 Dec 82 p 3

[Text] A fake dollar syndicate based in Zambales has been found to be a conduit to an international ring which has set up similar operations in other countries.

The international syndicate, according to reports received by government agents, has established a network in Hongkong, Thailand, Latin America and other Asian capitals.

Members of the syndicate were reported to have victimized the Bangkok Bank and banks in India and Pakistan a few months ago.

Labor Minister Blas F. Ople had disclosed the existence of the syndicate which, he said, is now being investigated by the Ministry of Finance Intelligence Board and the National Bureau of Investigation.

He said the syndicate, which prints the fake American notes and distributes them in the Middle East, was unearthed when a member of the group squealed.

Ople said the operations of the fake dollar ring have been checked.

At a press conference last Wednesday, he said returning Filipino workers from the Middle East, Europe and Hongkong yielded fake dollar bills.

CSO: 4200/279

PHILIPPINES

FIVE IN CEBU FACE REBELLION CHARGES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Dec 82 p 24

[Text] Cebu City, Dec. 27--Military authorities filed today a rebellion complaint with the city fiscal's office against two top ranking opposition leaders and five others, two of them suspected members of the New People's Army in connection with the alleged plot to assassinate high local government officials on Christmas day.

Maj. Luis Kintanar, regional judge advocate, filed the case before Fiscal Ofenilito Pareja, against Rebomaphil Holganza, Sr., secretary general of the Pilipino Democratic Party in Central Visayas; Dr. Filemon Alberca, another ranking member of the party and radio commentator; Rebomaphil Holganza, Jr.; Constantino Loyloy, A. Colanares, Gilbert C. Cudios, A. Cantro, alias Pecos; Fermin Pzcuqiao Balulot, alias Commander David; and Carlito Sandag, alias Commander Belmo. All are now detained at PC region 7 headquarters.

Maj. Kintanar also included in the complaint the sworn statements of Cudios, Loylay [sic], Balulot, Alberca, Capt. Alberto Olario, commanding officer of the 34th PC Co.; Maj. Manuel Cabigon, assistant chief of PC intelligence, Region 7; and Mrs. Pacita Sing.

Attached to the complaint was a long list of evidence, including allegedly subversive pamphlets, firearms and ammunitions, and other articles seized during the raid.

The PC arrested them during a raid last Saturday morning in an interior house on Lopez Jaena st. this city where the suspects were allegedly holding a meeting to discuss the plot to kill top city and provincial officials.

Five were wounded when a hand grenade lobbed into the house.

While the city fiscal was evaluating the evidence, a sympathy demonstration was peacefully staged at the front gate of the Camp President Osmena. No violence was reported.

Cagayan de Oro city mayor Aquilino Pimentel who came this morning to visit Holganza and Alberca complained he could not see them. (H.E.)

CSO: 4200/274

MARCOS ORDERS CRACKDOWN ON SMUGGLERS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Dec 82 p 1

[Article by Jose De Vera]

[Text] President Marcos ordered a crackdown yesterday on syndicates responsible for technical smuggling in the bureau of customs.

He directed the Central Bank to form a team to go after the syndicates.

The CB probe team will review and check the value and volume of all exports processed in the bureau. This procedure, according to the President, is being followed in the case of sugar and will be applied to other items, starting with logs.

Earlier, the President said that some log exporters have not been declaring the true value of their exports, thus depriving the government of billions of pesos in customs duties and taxes.

In his estimate, the President said customs duties and taxes which the bureau has not collected from these exports amount to P10 billion.

The President directed that all ships going to any destination be thoroughly checked.

He said international vessels do not move unless they are fully loaded but export manifests show that they are only half-filled.

"This clearly shows undervaluation," the President said. He added that the practice deprives the government of the proper amount in duties.

As an enforcement arm against waterfront smuggling syndicates, a separate unit will be organized under the office of the President, if necessary, to arrest on the spot persons involved in smuggling operations.

The President said despite the computerized processing system adopted by the bureau of customs, undervaluation and underdeclaration still persist on the waterfront.

CSO: 4200/274

CHECKPOINTS CLOSED TO STOP POLICE EXTORTIONS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Dec 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Jerry J. Lacuarta]

[Text] San Fernando, Pampanga, Dec. 26--Brig. Gen. Bienvenido L. Felix, third PC regional commander, has ordered the dismantling of all checkpoints in Pampanga, apparently to stop PC and police force members from extorting from cargo trucks passing through this province.

The order came in the wake of complaints by the National Food Authority that some checkpoints have been harassing trucks carrying rice from Central and Northern Luzon to Manila.

Felix directed Lt. Col. Teddy Carian, Pampanga PC commander, to implement immediately his order to remove the checkpoints.

Earlier, the NFA requested Prime Minister Cesar E. A. Virata to work out ways to dismantle the checkpoints as rice traders and millers had complained that their cargo trucks were being charged P50 each for "imaginary violations."

Even trucks with NFA stickers have not been spared by the lawmen manning the checkpoints, the rice traders and millers told NFA Minister Jesus Tanchanco and Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco, Jr. during a recent dialogue.

They said that the money they have to shell out at the checkpoints was a big item in their operating costs and made it difficult for them to survive in the business.

They stressed the need for unhampered passage of delivery trucks with NFA stickers to help the food production campaign of the government.

The regional office of the NFA in Central Luzon has intensified its palay buying program to stop private traders from purchasing palay from the farmers at very low prices.

It said it has bought more than one million cavans of palay since January at government price, which is P1.70 per kilo.

It was reported that a big portion of P500 million released by President Marcos for the NFA palay-buying operations went to Region III which is noted for its bumper palay harvests every year.

CSO: 4200/274

PHILIPPINES

SLIGHT BUSINESS UPTURN SEEN FOR 1983

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 30 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by George T. Nervez]

[Text] The country will show gradual but modest growth next year because of the economic recovery programs being mounted by the government and the improvement in the economies of developed countries trading with the Philippines.

The optimistic assessment was made the other night by Central Bank Gov Jaime C. Laya as he cited the easing of inflation and interest rates here and abroad and indications of economic growth among the country's major trade partners.

The CB head said that business activity is expected to pick up in 1983 because the government has given the private sector priority in credit allocation.

The CB intends, however, to limit new foreign borrowings to \$2 billion, down \$400 million from this year's \$2.4 billion ceiling.

The CB will be more selective in approving new foreign loans to guard against exceeding the self-imposed debt service ceiling of 20 percent of the previous year's foreign exchange earnings, he said.

The debt service ratio is expected to rise slightly from an estimated 19.4 percent by end-1982 but it would still be short of the 20 percent ceiling, Laya said.

Laya said he foresees an improvement in the overall balance of payments (BOP) picture next year compared to the record deficit this year of over \$1 billion.

He cited new measures to increase foreign revenues from remittances of overseas workers to a maximum of \$1.5 billion from an estimated \$800 million this year.

Laya said that financing for structural adjustment and economic recovery programs have been assured with basic agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on a standby loan of about \$340 million.

He explained that approval of two other loans--the IMF compensatory financing worth about \$170 million and \$300 million structural adjustment loan from the World Bank--depended largely on the assurance of the IMF standby credit.

Moreover, assurance of the IMF standby credit dispelled some doubts among other international lenders on the country's capacity to service existing loans and new borrowings, he added.

"A standby line from the IMF is like a seal of Good Housekeeping, and that the economy is properly managed," the CB head said.

Laya noted that another significant development was the sustained drop in the inflation rate from 13 percent at the start of the year to about 9 percent by end 1982.

CSO: 4200/279

COAL PRODUCTION FOR 1983

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 22 Dec 82 pp 9, 10

[Article by Rosario A. Liquicia]

[Text]

LOCAL coal production next year is projected to reach 1.4 million metric tons, or more than double this year's level assuring adequate supply to certain industries that have begun using coal as a power source.

A report by the Ministry of Energy says that the number of coal contractors will likewise increase next year from 55 to 60.

According to the report, coal will be the largest non-oil energy source for the country in 1983, constituting 8.9 percent or nine million barrels of oil equivalent of total energy supply.

At present, only the cement industry is

mandated by government to shift to coal but other industries engaged in power generation, mining, etc. have converted voluntarily.

...

From January to September this year, coal consumption by major users hit 224,126 metric tons, an increase of 9.4 percent over the level during the same period last year.

...

THE state-owned National Power Corp. (NPC) is using coal for some of its power plants, making it the biggest single user of coal in the country today.

Six cement factories now run on coal. They are Bacnotan,

Universal, Apo, Pacific, Iligan and Floro Cement.

By next year or if the timetable is followed, all the 17 domestic cement plants will be using coal. Their projected combined demand for coal next year is 1.16 million metric tons.

The coal demand by the cement industry is forecast to grow to 1.387 million tons in 1984 and eventually to 1.67 million tons in 1989.

The energy ministry has said it would encourage the expansion of the domestic market for coal, particularly in power generation and energy-intensive industries.

INCREASED FRUIT EXPORTS FOR 1983

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Dec 82 p 20

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture (MA) will launch this coming year a commercial crop program designed to develop the non-traditional export crops such as bananas, pineapples, fresh mangoes, papayas and coffee.

While assisting the ailing traditional export crop sector, particularly coconut industry, the ministry will also pursue a program which is expected to displace importable crops such as cotton, cacao and rubber by growing them in various parts of the country.

In its 1982-yearend report, the MA said 74 million cartons of bananas was exported in 1982, representing a 7.2 per cent increase over last year's exports of 69 million cartons.

The increased exports of bananas was a direct result of the lowering of tariff by the Japanese government in 1982 from 40 per cent to 35 per cent for the months of October to March and from 35 per cent to 25 per cent during the months of April to September.

The ministry expects that the reduction in tariffs should further increase banana exports to Japan. Japan still remains the major importer of bananas, absorbing 80 per cent of total export with 20 per cent of exports going to the Middle East.

The ministry said some \$37.6 million foreign exchange receipts were brought in by fresh pineapple exports as of September 1982. Last year, foreign exchange receipt on this crops reached \$45 million.

Pineapple exports include juices, concentrates and syrups. Total yearend exports are expected to remain the same as the 1981 level.

After bananas, pineapples and mangoes, papayas have the best potential for export among Philippine fruits. At present, however, the country cannot export fresh papayas to Japan because the Japanese government has not approved the fumigation system to be applied on Philippine grown papayas.

Ironically, the ministry said, this fumigation system is essentially the same system as the one used for the country's mango exports which Japan has already approved.

Last month, the ministry submitted to the Japanese ministry of agriculture a revised technical paper on fumigation trials conducted by the bureau of plant industry.

While it is negotiating for approval of the proposed fumigation system for papayas, a number of Davao growers have been holding back on their development plans. They are, however, ready to implement these plans and be in a position to export within 10 months.

CSO: 4200/274

TUPI EXPERIMENT EXPLORES FOOD NEEDS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Dec 82 p 7

[Text] The town of Tupi, South Cotabato is like many small towns in Mindanao, basically rural and agri-based, with its inhabitants depending on the blessings of the soil for their livelihood. And why should they ask for more? Nestled in the Cotabato hillsides, Tupi is blessed with a year-round climate suitable for growing practically anything under the sun with few of the hazards of nature like typhoons that normally hit other parts of the country.

But this rural town will soon be known throughout the country, if not the world. Because right now, Tupi is the site of an experimental farm which grows the "bean of life," the wonderful soya bean.

Soya is an unpretentious bean, having been in existence for centuries but which potential is only lately being looked into to provide an answer to a gigantic challenge--food for the earth's teeming population of 5 billion people and counting. An international study by the Club of Rome on the "Limits of Growth" has clearly indicated that man must survive on the basis of resources available to him on this planet alone. Therefore, he has very limited choices--limit his own number--by all possible means; or--increase his productivity--by all possible means--to provide enough for everyone to survive.

It is in the latter context that the lowly soya bean takes on exponential importance. Soya contains more protein per volume weight than either meat or milk and almost equal carbohydrates per volume weight as traditional grains such as rice, wheat or corn. It is therefore a complete food by itself. The Chinese ought to know, they have been eating it for centuries.

Tupi, South Cotabato and its neighboring communities of Marbel, Polomolok and General Santos have had a soya bean cultivating tradition. Recently, Filipro, Inc., the local affiliate of the international Nestle company of Switzerland invested substantially in an experimental farm for soya at Tupi. Patterned basically after agricultural extension programs, Filipro agronomists encouraged local farmers to plant soya beans, providing them with free seeds, technological advice and cooperative extension services such as soil

preparations and use of fertilizers. On top of that, Filipro guaranteed the farmers a ready market for their produce by buying out the output on a contract growing program.

To date, the program has been going on for nearly three years and it has provided benefits all around. To the farmers--a second crop; efficient utilization of their otherwise idle labor; farm implements and land; plus another source of income. For Filipro, a continuing source of knowledge about the versatile soya bean plus raw material for at least one of its soya-based revolutionary products now in the market.

It is interesting to note that the biggest producer of soya beans today is not China or Japan but the USA. Soya beans constitute one of the major crops of the US, alongside wheat. Asian countries which have a tradition of consuming soya-based products surprisingly have to import soya from the US to provide raw materials for their soya drinks, "tofu, "toyo," "tokwa," and even our very one "taho with arnibal."

With the projected expansion of the Tupi experiment, the Philippines has an opportunity to be self-sufficient in soya to supply its local needs. The Tupi experiment therefore is a step in the right direction towards developing indigenous food items to substitute for imports thus generating foreign exchange savings. The next logical step to that of course is exports to neighboring countries which will generate the much needed foreign exchange earnings which all developing countries strive for.

Elsewhere, Nestle and other food companies are testing new food items which are soya-based. It is known when properly processed can assume looks, odors and tastes of commonly known food items. It is therefore conceivable to mass manufacture soya biscuits, soya sausages, soya hams, soya snacks, to name a few, to complement today's soya beverages. All healthy, nutritious and protein rich foods for the teeming billions of the world.

This therefore is the significance of the Tupi experiment. Food for the future being developed from produce out of that humble town of Tupi, South Cotabato.

CSO: 4200/280

PHILIPPINES

AUSSIE FUNDS GOING TO CPP

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 31 Dec 82 pp 1, 8

[Article by Jose De Vera]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile suggested yesterday that the Catholic Commission on Justice and Peace (CCJP) based in Sydney, Australia, re-examine its funding mechanism to ensure that its contributions to Samar research projects are not used to support the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Enrile made the suggestion in a letter to the editor of the Catholic weekly in Sydney.

It was a reaction to a CCJP statement on the Samar situation which the weekly carried as banner story in its Nov 28 issue.

Enrile told the editor that the CCJP made a grossly misleading and exaggerated description of the alleged "crackdown" on Samar religious by the Philippine government.

The CCJP statement appeared to have been made in reaction to the raid on the Catbalogan Social Action Center last Sept 1 which resulted in the arrest of two SAC workers and later of Fr Edgar Kangleon.

Enrile said the raid on the SAC was directed against the CPP and not against the Philippine church. He said it was only incidental that a clerical facility was being used as staging post for a subversive propaganda campaign.

Enrile said that a considerable amount of evidence points to misuse of CCJP funds through the manipulation of CPP cadres within the local religious sector.

CSO: 4200/280

PHILIPPINES

HOG EXPORTS TO HONG KONG

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 31 Dec 82 p 11

[Text] Eight major swine producers will make an initial shipment of live hogs to Hong Kong early in January in a bold move to compete against hog exports from the People's Republic of China.

The group of eight exporters known as the Swine Producers Forum, is composed of Bibiana Farms, Federal Agricultural Corp., Foremost Farms, General Milling Corp., Monterey Farms, Reliance Agricultural Development Corp., Republic Flour Mills and Universal Robina Corp.

The buyers in Hong Kong have reportedly agreed to purchase the Philippine hogs at a slightly higher price than the current selling price in Manila.

The swine producers extended their marketing thrust to Hong Kong in anticipation of increased production by almost 10,000 backyard hog raisers involved in the KKK program.

The Philippines has thus become a fresh source of premium quality livestock. The almost exclusive source of Hong Kong's pork requirements for many years has been the People's Republic of China.

The hog shipment, made in line with the thrust of the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran (KKK) program and with the cooperation of the ministry of trade and industry, the board of investments, and the bureau of animal industry, was finalized by a group headed by Nemesio Co, president of the Confederation of Philippine Exporters (COPE) and composed of Romeo Badilla, Johnson Co, Col Paterno Santos and Johnny Ang.

The hog raisers have received the full support of Edgardo Tordesillas, deputy minister and BOI vice chairman; Edsel Custodio, director of the bureau of foreign trade, and Salvador Escudero III, director of animal industry. All three have been briefed by representatives of the group of eight swine producers.

CSO: 4200/280

NEW FUNDS FOR CORN PROGRAM

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 31 Dec 82 p 11

[Text] The Ministry of Budget is expected to release soon P100 million to the Philippine National Bank (PNB) in an effort to save the Maisagana corn production program from collapse.

Government sources said the PNB, the major credit source of the nationwide supervised corn production program will continue freezing its loan portfolio devoted to the program if the budget ministry fails to release the amount on time for the incoming cropping season.

The P100 million would form part of the national government's funds for the Maisagana for relending to farmers. This fresh capital infusion was directed by President Marcos last May 21.

Sources said the government-owned PNB and the Ministry of Agriculture (MA) have joined hands in urging the Ministry of Budget to release the fund early to finance Maisagana.

The budget ministry, however, has not released the fund because of some budgetary constraints, the sources said.

The PNB accounts for the bulk of the Maisagana loans representing some P31 million out of the P47 million outstanding loans. So far, the bank has collected some P14 million from Maisagana participants.

Sources said the PNB at present freezes its loan portfolio by providing credit only to the amount equivalent to what the farmers have paid.

This prompted farmers to hold back payment for fear that they may not be able to borrow again from the PNB.

CSO: 4200/280

PHILIPPINES

ADDITIONAL OIL WELL PROPOSED FOR CADLAO

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 31 Dec 82 p 11

[Text] A third production well is being contemplated in the Cadlao oilfield to increase its present output of 6,000 barrels per day.

Bureau of energy development director Wenceslao dela Paz disclosed that the Filipino members of the consortium operating the Cadlao field have proposed drilling a third well in the area to operator Amoco Philippines.

Amoco, it was gathered, is considering the possibility of spudding in the additional well. Paz said that Amoco is also studying further the prospects of the Malajon area which is believed to be a sandstone formation. However, priority is expected to lean on increasing Cadlao's yield.

On its second production year, Cadlao managed to produce 1.78 million barrels from two producing wells. The field's average production has considerably dwindled to 6,000 barrels from an initial rate of around 9,000 barrels per day.

At the outset of Cadlao's production, plans were afoot to double the yield but Nido's experience of increasing water incursion prompted the consortium to maintain the level.

For Malajon, the consortium is continuing its evaluation of the structure which was earlier likened to the prospects of the twin Galoc structure. The drilling of another well in the area remains a possibility, Paz said.

The country's domestic oil production for 1982 totailed 3.59 million barrels valued at \$122 million or P1.1 billion at current peso-dollar exchange rates.

The Matinloc-Pandan-Libro complex contributed 1.17 million barrels after starting-up production last July while Nido produced 643,200 barrels after four years of production. With an average output of 21,000 barrels per day, domestic oil now supplies roughly 10 percent of the country's daily energy requirements.

Summing up the oil and gas exploration for 1982, energy minister Geronimo Z. Velasco reported that 17 wells were drilled in 1982, including four re-entry wells (Matinloc 1 and 2, Libro 1 and Pandan 1).

Of the 13 exploratory wells, 11 were drilled offshore while two were done onshore.

No significant or commercial discoveries were made this year although four were recorded as gas discoveries in northwest Palawan.

Velasco said three of the gas discoveries were made by Philippine Cities Service in the Linapacan area and one by Phillips Petroleum at San Martin.

CSO: 4200/280

SUGAR TRADE HOPES RAISED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Jan 83 p 10

[Article by Primo Esleyer]

[Text] Bacolod City, Dec 31--Philippine Sugar Commission Chairman Roberto S. Benedicto expressed regrets over policies of the European Economic Community that caused sugar marketing problems worldwide but viewed with optimism prospects of favorable world sugar prices with the holding of the International Sugar Council meeting in May.

The ISC is expected to approve a new international sugar agreement.

Benedicto spoke at the joint Christmas program of Philsucum, National Sugar Trading Corp., Republic Planters Bank, Traders Royal Bank and other firms here.

He said the Philippines is lucky to have a four-year contract which ends in 1984 that sets a 23 US cents a pound average price while world sugar prices dwindled between six to seven percent.

He expressed hope for negotiating another four-year contract after 1984.

He hailed President Marcos for the bonanza in sugar which saved the country's foreign exchange when other exports failed.

The EEC caused the world's sugar problems when it refused to sign the International Sugar Agreement (ISA) and produced more sugar than needed.

However, the EEC will join the May convention, Benedicto said.

The country's four-year contract was questioned in the Supreme Court by some sugar planters. The high tribunal recently dismissed the suit and even cited Nasutra for entering into the contract.

Sugarland Magazine also viewed with hope the May ISC convention. The meeting is decreed by the 1977 ISA which expired in 1981 but was extended until 1983. Sugarland said a fruitful meeting will see a bullish trend in the market and increase sugar production unless controlled by ISA. The 1977 ISA failed to control overproduction by the EEC.

The Visayan Daily Star, a local daily here, also said that without a new agreement the balance of supply and demand will be delayed.

Sugar economists place the world's sugar stocks at 36.273 million tons or 39.08 percent of consumption. This has exceeded 1982 world sugar exports of 28.476 million tons, so far the highest oversupply in world sugar history.

CSO: 4200/280

MINING PRODUCTION VALUE DOWN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Jan 83 p 10

[Text] The mining industry, reeling under the impact of volatile metal prices, suffered an 11.10 percent decrease in the value of its production during the first 10 months of this year, according to statistics compiled by the bureau of mines and geosciences.

The industry's production value during the 10-month period stood at P7.87 billion, which is 11.10 percent lower than the P8.86 billion recorded during the comparable period last year.

On a yearly basis, the decrease in the value of mineral production is predicted to hover between nine and 10 percent.

Hit hardest by the declining metal prices was the copper industry which was adversely affected by a slump in demand. Some world producers, smelters and refineries have either reduced production or temporary closed operations.

A number of local copper mines have either reduced their output or deferred operations and implementation of plans for expansion. Others adopted retrenchment measures to cut down on production cost.

Two copper producers--Acoje Mining Co.'s Barlo project and Baguio Gold Mining Co.--stopped operations due to the depletion of their ore reserves. This was aggravated by the decline in the price of copper and the escalation of their production costs.

Western Minolco Corp likewise suspended its operations in the second quarter.

These reversals caused copper output to go down by 5.78 percent from 227,022 metric tons to 213,907 tons. Production value fell by 10.70 percent from P2.87 billion recorded during the third quarter of this year to P2.56 billion registered during the third quarter of last year.

Fear of collapse was felt during September and October as copper prices continued its downward trend. Prices ranged from 58 cents to 75 cents for the first quarters, compared with 74 cents to 88 cents during the same period in 1981.

CSO: 4200/280

OIL BILL FOR 1983 TO BE REDUCED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 30 Jan 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] Philippine crude oil imports next year will further drop--probably by three percent--with the increased use of indigenous energy sources like coal, geothermal and others.

Energy Minister Geronimo Velasco said the lower oil imports would mean more foreign exchange savings for the country.

For 1982 alone, Velasco said, Philippine oil imports dropped by 3.4 percent to 70 million barrels from 72.5 million barrels in 1981.

As a result, the foreign exchange spent on oil imports amounted to only \$2.1 billion or 19 percent less than the \$2.6 billion oil bill in 1981.

Velasco said local energy sources will further displace next year imported oil, which will enable the country to save on foreign exchange.

The increased use of local energy this year resulted in savings of \$973 million (P8.7 billion), he said.

Domestic energy sources accounted for 32 percent of the total energy consumed in the country for 1982. This share represented a sharp increase from only 22 percent in 1981.

For 1983 the share of domestic energy sources to total energy supply is projected to rise to 35 to 36 percent or only a few points from the country's target of 50 percent self-reliance.

Velasco also reported that the country's oil inventory is down to only about 80 days from 115 days' level last year. The reduction in the country's oil stockpile is a result of the more stable oil market, he said.

For the Philippines, Velasco explained this means a less pressing need to stockpile a large amount of crude oil which in turn, means savings of about P300 million in terms of inventory costs.

For the past three years, the government maintained an oil inventory of between 110-120 days due to the erratic oil supplies and the volatile price of oil then.

With the stabilized oil prices and the glut in the supply of the product, the country has deemed fit to slash its inventory level.

While the price of oil has dropped considerably in the spot market, the Philippines is only "moderately affected" by the development, Velasco said, because it does not buy from the volatile spot market.

But the average crude cost to the Philippines decreased by \$1.80 since March 1981, he said.

This decline in the dollar cost of the country's crude imports has unfortunately been more than wiped out by the decrease in the purchasing value of the peso in relation to the dollar, Velasco said.

This problem, Velasco said, arises because oil imports must be paid for in US dollars. Whenever the exchange rate tilts in favor of the dollar, local oil firms need more pesos to buy crude oil.

Velasco cited that the exchange rate was P7.65 to a dollar when prices of oil products were last raised in March 1981. The rate has increased to more than P9 this month.

He said the cost of crude oil import has thus increased by 10 percent.

CSO: 4200/279

MORE LABOR UNREST SEEN IN 1983

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 31 Dec 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by Jaime Reyes]

[Text] There may be more strikes in 1983 than this year because of the projected claims of workers for non-payment or underpayment of cash benefits, according to a report of the labor ministry.

The ministry said, however, that the situation should not cause undue alarm because there are two industrial laws with built-in safeguards, as well as provisions for effective conciliation and mediation by the labor ministry.

The same report also showed that work stoppage dropped by 40 percent in 1982 as compared to 1981.

The benefits in question include 13 month pay, bonuses and other allowances granted under the law or collective bargaining agreements, the report said.

Labor Minister Plas F. Ople told newsmen last Wednesday that the MOLE will promote next year voluntary codes of conduct between labor and management on an industry basis to solve labor disputes.

Efforts will focus on steps to increase productivity, he said.

In its report, the Bureau of Labor Relations said experience shows that some workers use strikes to compel management to settle their money claims although money claims are not valid grounds for declaring a strike under Batas Pambansa Blg. 130 and 227.

There were 155 strikes involving 53,632 workers in 1982 as against last year's 260. Involved were 98,585 employees.

This represents a 40 percent decrease. The decline was attributed to:

--The mandatory two-thirds vote of the workers before filing a notice of strike under BP 130.

--effective conciliation and mediation during the cooling-off period.

--Increased awareness of most unions of the worsening economic situation that resulted in shutdown of some companies and other retrenchment measures as well as the extreme difficulty encountered by many employers in granting wage increases and fringe benefits.

--Government investigation on the labor movement that led to the arrest of three labor leaders.

Of the 155 strikes this year, 28 were declared in June, 18 each in February and September, 17 in January, 14 in July, 13 each in March and April, 11 in October, 10 each in May and August, eight last November, and five in December.

While there were fewer strikes this year, some labor unions used innovative tactics of drawing management attention to their grievances.

CNO: 4200/279

EDITORIAL BERATES JAPANESE AMBASSADOR

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 31 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] At a time when Japan is trying to improve her image with other countries of the world and her Asian neighbors in particular, the incident created by the "arrogant" Japanese ambassador to the Philippines in a suburban golf club last May 30 comes as a shock.

As it is, Japan has enough problems with other countries to worry about. Foremost of these is Japan's trade protectionist policy which has been assailed by many countries including the United States. While Japanese goods are flooding the markets of the world, the Japanese market is restricting export products coming from other countries.

As a result of this trade conflict, the Japanese government recently decided to lower tariffs on some imported products effective April 1 this year. The Japanese government expects that this move will lessen the strains in the country's relations with most countries of the world.

Another problem in Japan's foreign relations concerns the activities of some Japanese tourists who act as if they can do as they please in the countries they visit because of their money. In the Philippines, there have been several complaints against Japanese tourists who behave rudely.

In Asia, Japan encountered another problem when it announced the plan to strengthen the country's defense capabilities, particularly the plan to defend the seelanes within a radius of 1,000 miles from Japan's coastlines. This has worried the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

A few months ago, Japan suddenly found herself being accused of distorting history when the textbook incident surfaced. The two Koreas, China and other Asian countries assailed Japan for trying to soften the impact of Japanese atrocities during World War II by rewriting its history book in such a way that such atrocities are glossed over.

In the Philippines, we don't only have Japanese goods aplenty in our markets. We also have members of the dreaded Yakuza gang. They are engaged in gun-running and white slavery activities.

As a result of all these irritants that have contributed much to an unflattering image of Japan, the Japanese government recently sent out top-level missions abroad to study and improve the world's concept of Japan as a nation and of the Japanese as a people. In effect, Japan has launched a worldwide public relations campaign to improve her image.

It was shocking, therefore, to learn of the Japanese ambassador's actuation at the Canlubang Country Club in Laguna where he "arrogantly" identified himself as the Japanese ambassador to the Philippines after he was confronted for an infraction on the fairway. He teed off with three other Japanese golfers while a group of Filipinos were still on the fairway.

But the local press showed its respect for the Japanese ambassador. It did not publish the incident until after the Japanese newspapers carried it.

CSO: 4200/279

MALAYSIANS SCORED ON SABAH ISSUE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 31 Dec 82 p 4

[Text] One Philippine foreign policy question that has always irritated neighboring Malaysia and perhaps will continue to do so this year and all the years to come, is the Sabah issue.

Actually, many Filipinos would not even give a second thought to the Sabah issue had not Asiaweek, and some weekly magazines in Manila plastered the issue on its cover a few weeks ago. After all, is not the issue practically a dead issue?

How important, really, is it to the ordinary Filipino anyway?

The Sabahans may as well be the men on the moon to many Filipinos, especially the Christians, to whom even their Muslim brothers in the South appear somehow strange and weird.

Not that the issue has no legal basis whatsoever, or that the Philippine claim to Sabah was a mere whim, a product of President's rich and fertile fancy.

Historically, it has been said the Philippines has all the right to start looking at Sabah with possessive eyes, since the territory once belonged to the Sultan of Sulu.

We would venture to think that to many Filipinos so respectful of--perhaps even obsessed by--history, the claim to Sabah has as much emotional and political significance as China's claim to Hongkong and Taiwan.

However, in the interests of ASEAN solidarity and friendship, it is obvious that the Philippine government has set aside, if not exactly renounced, the claim.

In fact, as the Philippine government interprets the words of President Marcos during the 1977 ASEAN summit in Kuala Lumpur, the country is indeed renouncing the claim.

The Philippines, President Marcos announced then, is taking definite steps to eliminate one of the burdens of ASEAN, the claim to Sabah.

To bolster the President's words, leading Filipino politicians have come out again and again to reassure Malaysia that as far as the Philippines is concerned the claim may as well not exist.

According to our Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Emmanuel Pelaez, who, when he was Vice President and Foreign Affairs Secretary in 1962, initiated negotiations on the claim with the British on behalf of the administration of then President Diosdado Macapagal when the Philippine government now says it has no claim to Sabah that should be accepted. "When the President says it's dropped, it's dropped," he concludes.

And no less than Prime Minister Cesar Virata adds that the President renounced the claim that that is how it is done, and that renunciation publicly, internationally, as President Marcos did it--is one big step.

But these statements of our public officials obviously have not reassured the Malaysians enough.

Why else do they continue to make a big, big fuss over the claim? And are they even entitled to demand--as they are reported to be demanding that the Philippines formally amend its Constitution's definition of the national territory which they insist contains an implicit claim to Sabah?

Of course, it is true that there are those sectors in the Philippines body politic that opposes any renunciation of the claim to Sabah.

Indeed there are even those who believe that no government has the right to renounce a claim forever, precisely because no government has the right to bind future governments.

But then, if this is true, then President Marcos should not also formally and unequivocally renounce the claim, nor should he have the Constitution amended precisely because he does not have the right to.

As for Philippine charges that Sabah has become a base for Muslim guerillas then Malaysia, if it really wants to disprove those charges, should be open to Philippine suggestions regarding a border agreement between the two countries. Besides, a border agreement would go to Malaysia's favor regarding the claim to Sabah since it would already recognize definitive borders between the Philippines and Malaysia.

But for Malaysia to demand that we amend our Constitution simply to reassure them regarding dormant claim really sounds too, too much like characteristic Malaysian arrogance.

Such arrogance has no place in any friendship between nations, especially between two neighbors who are partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

RICE HARVESTS OF DECADE REVIEWED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 31 Dec 82 p 8

[Text] The Agriculture ministry reported yesterday that 1982 rounded out a decade of impressive rice production record.

Officials said the country's rice production increased by 57 percent in the last decade from 73,097,533 cavans in 1972 to 165.7 million cavans this year.

Ministry officials reported that the past year was marked by undertakings designed to increase rural incomes and improve nutrition.

These included the introduction of new farming technologies and incentives, livelihood opportunities and food and nutrition campaigns for rural folks.

Officials said one offshoot of the introduction of new farming systems was the 2.1 percent increase in palay output this year representing 165.7 million cavans (of 50 kgs each). Last year's production was 162. million cavans.

To enable more farmers to benefit from Masagana 99, the ministry said it will set up a special revolving fund to facilitate guarantee payments to rural banks and the Philippine National Bank branches which participated in the program.

Because of the arrearages brought about by farmers' past due loans, many banks have not been able to continue participating in the program. This resulted in the drastic decrease of the number of farmer-borrowers from 800,000 in 1975 to only 80,000 in 1982.

The fund, to be administered by the Philippine Crop Insurance Corp., is designed to infuse new vigor in the lending capability of rural banks which have been saddled with restructured loans in the last nine years.

At the same time to enhance farmers' profits and sustain increased production, the National Food Authority was directed by the President to purchase 15 percent of farmers' marketable palay.

Because of this, prices of food commodities both at farm gate and consumer level have been stabilized.

Total grains purchase of the NFA reached P1.2 billion with a total quantity of 682,800 metric tons with palay posting 600,000 mt.

The ministry also created 2,300 new field extension positions under its national extension project. This will expand the ministry's field extension force from 13,000 to over 15,000.

On the other hand, corn production this year (1982-83) is expected to reach about 68.5 million cavans, up by 4.1 percent from the previous year's production of 65.8 million cavans.

This year's estimated average yield of 20.1 cavans per hectare represents a 2.6 percent increase over last year's average yield of 19.6 cavans. This is the first time that the country's corn yields reached more than 20 cavans per hectare.

Maisagana program, launched late last year to make the country self-sufficient in yellow corn, the basic animal feed ingredient for the country's growing livestock industry also succeeded in obtaining very good yields.

Backed by a proven package of technology, the availability of certified high yielding seeds, adequate credit, extension force and marketing support. Maisagana in its first phase this year produced very successful results in terms of yields.

Compared to the previous average yield of two tons per hectare using the old varieties, Maisagana farmers have been harvesting between 3 and 3.5 tons per hectare using the new LPB variety and 4.5-5 tons per hectare using the new hybrids.

While the country continues to be self-sufficient in pork and poultry, it continues to be dependent on imports for at least 95 percent of beef and dairy requirements.

To check this, the ministry continued to push the Bakaahang Barangay Program which provides farmers with credit for backyard cattle fattening.

The program now covers 68 provinces with a total of P528,959 million in loans to 134,160 farmer-borrowers.

The program has financed 242,500 head of cattle which is equivalent to about 24,260 mt of beef valued at 279 million.

To support this program, the ministry has set up supervised livestock auction markets where marketing technicians have been assigned to provide technical supervision on livestock marketing.

There are now 71 auction markets which have sold 269,316 head of various species.

The Samahang Nayons, the base agriculture cooperative in the country with over a million farmer members, are now participants in the government's livelihood program or the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran.

Three Samahang Nayons were recipients of the first KKK national awards for outstanding projects.

In the area of improving nutrition the ministry has embarked on a food and nutrition plan which basically calls for special food discount programs for the poor to buy nutritious foods which cannot be normally obtained in regular market outlets.

The ministry will start in 1983 a special food discount pilot project which will provide rice and coconut oil at subsidized prices to several pilot municipalities. (PNA).

CSO: 4200/279

PHILIPPINES

MANILA TO SERVE CHINA COAL ROUTE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 31 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] President Marcos and Dr Armand Hammer whose company, Occidental Petroleum has one of the biggest coal mining concessions in China have agreed to use Manila as a transshipping point for Chinese coal.

The use of Manila harbor, one of the finest deepwater ports in the world would make up for China's lack of deepwater ports which has prevented loading of large ships.

Australia and Brazil are already using Manila as a stopping point in their trade with China, the President told the 84-year-old American industrialist during their talks on the presidential yacht the other night.

Hammer also disclosed in his luncheon toast for the First Couple yesterday at Malacanang that he discussed with the President the possibility of the Philippines engaging in coal operations on an "equity basis" in the United States.

He expressed hope that this arrangement would ensure steady supply here of high-grade coal and hasten the Philippines independence in energy.

Dr Hammer also informed the President that Occidental Petroleum is owner of Iowa Beef which supplies from 20 to 25 percent of beef in the United States. Hence, it can help the Philippines develop its cattle industry and bolster its present position as the world's 15th largest food exporter.

Saying that he has fallen in love with the Philippines in the short time he had stayed here, Hammer assured the First Couple that he intends to devote a large part of his time helping President and Mrs Marcos' and the Filipino people.

He said it is an opportunity to help the Philippines not only from a humanitarian point of view but for the security it could mean for the United States.

"We have no stronger ally in the world than the people of the Philippines," Dr Hammer said, even as he traced the Filipino struggle for the ruins of the last World War.

The President paid tribute to Dr Hammer as a "person of several dimensions." He noted his interest in oil exploration in Libya, in the North Sea, and in the Soviet Union where his company has the biggest fertilizer plant, and in coal mining operations in China.

The President said in his toast that he was satisfied that arrangement with the company for the drilling as well as the processing of oil have gone faster than he expected.

He expressed the hope that this arrangement with Occidental Petroleum and Cities Service, its subsidiary in the Philippines, would increase the utility value of local refineries which have been operating below capacity lately.

President and Mrs Marcos saw off Bavarian Chief Minister Franz Josef Strauss and Dr Hammer who left the country yesterday a few minutes of each other.

Dr Hammer left with his wife at 4:30 p.m. aboard his private jet.

Strauss and his wife, who arrived for an official visit last Dec 28, left on a Philippine Airlines flight for Frankfurt, West Germany.

Both couples came here upon the invitation of the First Couple.

Strauss, who hosted the First Lady during her 1980 visit in Munich, met with President Marcos at Malacanang to discuss bilateral relations and the current world economic situation.

They both stressed the need to bail out countries on the verge of bankruptcy and prevent a collapse of the international financial system and a moderation in lending policies to prevent some countries from borrowing beyond their capacity to pay.

Mrs Marcos invited Dr Hammer to visit the Philippines during their recent meeting in Moscow to attend the funeral of Pres Leonid Brezhnev.

Hammer witnessed the President sign a decree providing additional incentives to oil exploitation during a New Year eve celebration at Malacanang. He said that with the new incentives, Occidental Petroleum and its subsidiary in the Philippines, Cities Service, will intensify oil exploration here to make the country "independent of oil from abroad."

CSO: 4200/279

URBAN DEVELOPMENT FUNDS APPROVED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 21 Dec 82 p 2

[Text]

FOUR of the country's largest cities outside Metro Manila—Bacolod, Cagayan de Oro, Davao and Iloilo—have been selected as "priority areas" for urban development under a \$104-million World Bank loan assistance program. Works and Highways Minister Jesus S. Hipolito said yesterday.

Hipolito said these cities were chosen because of their increasing population, economic potentials and relatively rich agricultural hinterlands "but have deficiencies in infrastructure services, management and finances, unlike Metro Manila, Cebu, Baguio and other cities."

He said the national leadership has placed more emphasis to develop major regional cities, particularly those with over 200,000 population, and other smaller urban centers with potential for supporting rural development. The World Bank has approved such programs, he said.

DUBBED as the Regional Cities Development Project, Hipolito said the package includes support investments in basic infrastructure needs to remove bottlenecks to economic development and employment potentials, improve urban management in areas of planning, budgeting and finance, maintenance of roads and bridges, delivery of essential services, and provide sanitation and shelter, particularly to low-income groups.

The minister said the thrust of investments would be on industrial estates, transport, road, traffic management, slum upgrading, fire protection, solid-waste management and markets.

As approved by the World Bank, Hipolito said the RCDP projects for the four cities will get a \$83-million financial assistance. The remaining \$21-million will shoulder land acquisitions, physical and price contingencies and technical engineering works.

KKK LOAN SETUP REVISED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 21 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

HUMAN Settlements Minister Imelda R. Marcos announced yesterday measures to add more "flexibility and efficiency" in the implementation of the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran program through local officials.

Approved by the KKK Pambansang Lupon, these measures will:

- Increase on a selective basis the amount of KKK loans being farmed out through the governors and mayors under Executive Order No. 781 creating a special fund for local governments.

- Treat this special fund as revolving fund to allow local officials to retain the loan collections and loan them out to new applicants.

- Consider interest earnings from KKK loans as "additional contributions" to the revolving fund of local governments and be used to pay for overhead expenses of provinces and towns in processing and collecting KKK loans.

THE SPECIAL fund for local governments under EO 781 is P500,000 for each province and P100,000 for each town.

Local officials will lend this

money to the poor in their communities and guarantee payment of the loans.

The first Lady said that only those provinces and towns whose officials have done well in lending and collecting KKK loans would be considered for bigger allocations.

The first Lady, who is also secretary-general of the KKK, said she would base her recommendations on a performance audit of the governors and mayors to be submitted to the KKK national committee by Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono who is also local government minister, and a member of the KKK national committee.

IN THE CASE of loans collections, local officials were required to remit them to the national capital fund before they could be farmed out as new loans.

On the other hand, interest earnings are supposed to be plowed back to the National Treasury as interest income.

Mrs. Marcos backed these changes in procedure to give local officials more room to speed up the implementation of the national livelihood program.

She said it would be unproductive to have large sums of public funds frozen because of cumbersome rules and regulations when the objective of the program is to make every barangay self-sufficient and productive.

CENSUS SET FOR PRIESTS, LAY WORKERS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 30 Jan 83 pp 1, 6

[Article by Mel Parale]

[Text] Defense authorities ordered yesterday a province-by-province listing of priests and other religious workers suspected of helping the underground movement.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile gave the instruction to military authorities after Church representatives agreed to a proposal that they use their moral influence on religious workers suspected of having leftist leanings, based on a list to be furnished by Church authorities.

Enrile's action highlighted the resumption of a Church-military dialogue on Church-State relations where Archbishop Antonio Mabutas, president of the Catholic Bishop Conference of the Philippines spelled out the Church position on issues being discussed.

Mabutas specified at least 11 issues during the dialogue.

The otherwise smooth talks were marked by heated debates when Lt Gen Fidel Ramos, PC chief and AFP vice chief of staff voiced the military position on certain charges aired by Bishop Pedro Raterta from the Visayas on alleged military abuses.

Ramos prefaced his reaction with a declaration that the Church hierarchy has no monopoly of working for the poor.

He said that proof of this is the allotment of more than half of the armed forces budget for activities geared toward alleviating the plight of the poor.

He said it was unfair for some Church officials to make generalities accusing the military on the offenses of a few.

Enrile challenged Church officials to name any Marxist society in the world that has succeeded in eliminating the root causes of social ills: ignorance, poverty and injustice.

Both the Church and military panels agreed to adopt, for the time being, the guidelines spelled out by Justice Minister Ricardo Puno in determining whether an act of a priest and other religious workers is subversive.

The disqualification of Quezon City Judge Jose Castro from trying the subversion case against the We Forum editors and columnists was sought yesterday by Assemblyman Salvador H. Laurel, one of the defense lawyers.

In the same motion, Laurel also asked that further proceedings of the subversion case be suspended, pending resolution of his motion for reconsideration of the court's order barring him as counsel and allowing Brig Gen Hamilton Dimaya and Col Balbino Diego to handle the prosecution of the case.

In asking for the judge's inhibition, Laurel argued that the court's rulings were all "contrary to law, and the court, in promulgating them, has acted without or in excess of its jurisdiction and with grave abuse of discretion."

RSO: 4200/279

TEXTILE AGREEMENT FAVORS PHILIPPINES

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday that prospects for the local textile industry are bright because of favorable textile agreements with the United States and the European Economic Community.

Speaking to newsmen before flying to Ilocos Norte to spend the Christmas holidays in his hometown, the President said these new agreements can easily fetch \$1 billion for garment exports in 1983.

The President said garment exports to the US and the EEC countries will increase by 22 percent and 20 percent, respectively.

The new textile agreement with the US, which was signed in Washington, DC, this month by Ambassador Benjamin Romualdez and Deputy Secretary of States Anthony Albrecht, will take effect on Jan. 1.

The President said he was encouraged by the conclusion of the new textile agreements. He said efforts would be emphasized to ensure that Filipino garment exports are able to full the new quotas for the two major markets.

The signing of the textile agreement with the US was the result of the successful state visit to the US of President Marcos last September.

This development was viewed by the government as another indication of the "upbeat" trend in RP-US relations under President Reagan's administration.

Happy over the prospects of increased garment exports, the President said:

"Here in the Philippines we are unusually lucky that certain developments favor our commodities and our economy."

In his progress report to Malacanang on the trade and industry situation and prospects for the coming year, Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin said the picture was likewise bright for the country's semiconductor electronic exports. He said they continued to grow at about 25 percent a year and is expected to exceed the \$1 billion export mark by the end of the current year.

And for the third year in a row, Ongpin said, the Board of Investments has set records in foreign investment approvals. For 1982, foreign investments are expected to exceed P2 billion as compared to P1.9 billion last year and P1.7 billion in 1980. In the previous 10 years, foreign investments averaged only about P500 million annually.

Ongpin said that economic indicators in the United States, which is the world's leading economy, are also encouraging.

CSO: 4200/273

PHILIPPINES

MUSLIMS HIT SEPARATIST BID OF MNLF

Manila: PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 24 Dec 82 pp 1, 17

[Text] The Muslims in the South will not allow any dismemberment of any part of the Republic, specifically, the MNLF's demand for total independence, this was disclosed yesterday by Muslim Affairs Minister Romulo M. Espaldon.

Espaldon said in a press statement that the idea of secession and independence is far from the minds of the Muslims. It is just the idea of some misguided leaders based abroad who misrepresented the Islamic cause of the Filipino Muslims, he said.

Espaldon said that in his long years and continuous interaction with Muslim brothers in the South, the "Ummah" (Muslim citizenry) aspires nothing more than socio-economic development and more participation in national affairs, which is exactly why the government has been intensifying development projects in the South.

To solve the Mindanao conflict, Espaldon said, the root causes must be extirpated in the context of the environment under which they emerged: economic underdevelopment. For this, the Ministry of Muslim Affairs was established to supervise and integrate the massive government development programs to bring about unity, peace and prosperity in Mindanao.

The Muslim official further explained that the MNLF is just a small group compared with the Filipino Muslims as a whole. The Ummah does not respect the MNLF, in fact, it curses it for being responsible for the suffering and destruction of the South, Espaldon said.

CSO: 4200/273

BUMPER CORN HARVEST EXPECTED IN 1983

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 26 Dec 82 p 9

[Text] One economic gain in store for the Philippines next year is an expected bumper corn harvest.

Tentative year-end projections made by the National Food and Agriculture Council indicate that the crop will go beyond the 10 million metric tons mark.

Such an outturn means the end of long years of deficit in Philippine corn production and makes possible exportation of the cereal by 1984, according to the Council.

Average annual corn production in past years has been below 8 million tons. This has not been enough to meet domestic demand although the agriculture ministry claims that production for human consumption (white corn) has already attained self-sufficiency levels.

The production deficit is in yellow corn. It is the principal raw material of the nation's feed milling industry. Its shortage compelled the government to import in past years.

Cited as responsible for the projected bumper corn crop is the government's "Maisagana" (roughly, abundant corn) program. It is patterned after the "Masagana 99" scheme which moved the country to self-sufficiency in rice production in the mid-1970's.

The corn program provides farmers access to production credit on liberal terms, high-yielding seed varieties, modern planting methods and other necessary agricultural inputs.

Potentials of the program to lift average per hectare corn yield in the country from 1,000 kilograms to as high as 8,000 kgs. is shown by the example of three farmers who are being held as models.

One is Romulo Gabriel of Tarlac province in Central Luzon. He was able to harvest 8,326 kgs. per hectare while another colleague from the same area, Manuel Soriano, came up with a per hectare crop of 9,165 kilos.

Farmer Faustino Cabral of Southern Mindanao is the top example. He produced 10,817 kilos from a hectare and because of such a feat, has won the outstanding regional farmer award for the past three straight years.

Cabral, according to the agriculture ministry, uses the double-row planting technique and hybrid seeds to achieve highest per hectare yield in the entire country.--DEPTHnews

CSO: 4200/273

MORE TRADE WITH YUGOSLAVIA EXPECTED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 27 Dec 82 p 10

[Text] Yugoslavia expects to have more active trade relations with the Philippines next year following a recent review of its economic and financial policies.

According to Jure Gasparic, head of the Yugoslav embassy in Manila, "Philippine-Yugoslavia trade relations is definitely on a sounder course, progressive and promising in every aspect in the 80s."

Yugoslavia's economy, he said, is gradually perking up despite some difficulties encountered in its balance of payments position.

Yugoslavia had earlier devalued its currency by 20 percent in an effort to drum up exports and earn more foreign exchange income.

"With a realistic exchange rate for the dinar (Yugoslavia's currency), the Yugoslav government wishes to increase foreign trade through better export competitiveness," Gasparic said.

To prevent adverse effects of the devaluation in the domestic sector, the Yugoslav envoy said his government is freezing prices of major commodities during the first six months of 1983.

Gasparic also said that Yugoslavia remains an open country "determined to further develop self-management and to conduct a non-aligned policy."

The latest measures instituted by the government should contribute to stabilizing the economy, increasing exports, strengthening external liquidity, and consolidating domestic currency, he added.

CSO: 4200/273

LOG EXPORT PROCEDURES SET

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 28 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Starting next year, all logs exports must first be cleared by two customs ports and by an audit team before they can be shipped abroad, Customs Commissioner Ramond Farolan said yesterday.

Farolan said the move was in line with the Ministry of National Resources' administrative order No. 12-1, which is designed "for a more effective control of log exports."

In his order to all port collectors, Farolan said that the old practice of requiring only one port to clear the loading and exit of logs proved less effective in stopping log smuggling.

Farolan has also limited the number of ports of exit from the present 13 to eight for a better control. The eight authorized ports-of-exits are Punta, Sta. Ana, in Cagayan; Aparri, Cagayan; Mariveles, Bataan; Legazpi City; Tacloban City; Zamboanga City; Surigao City; and Davao City.

He said the port-of-exit for log exports should be different from the loading port. For example, he said, a vessel loading logs at Davao City must proceed to and clear in another exit port at the vessel's convenience like Surigao City or Zamboanga City.

However, Farolan said, a vessel loading in Talomo (Davao) can get clearance at Davao City itself in which case the collector of Davao will clear the vessel initially from Talomo to Davao City, where the vessel would stay until the arrival of the logs export audit team.

The team is composed of representatives from the Forest Protection and Law Enforcement Division, Bureau of Forest Development and the Customs' Intelligence and Investigation Division (CIID).

The eight ports, he said, are the only exit ports for log shipments. If the loading port is also an exit port, the vessel shall then proceed to the next convenient authorized exit port where the shipment will be cleared for foreign ports.

Farolan said that "the collector at the port of loading shall clear a vessel loaded with logs only for a port of exit."

As soon as the collector in the loading port has issued the clearance, he should notify the collector at the port of exit about the departure of the vessel from (his) port and the estimated time of arrival of the vessel at the exit port. This same notification shall be given to the CIID team, Farolan said.

"Upon arrival of the vessel at the port of exit, the vessel will be under the supervision of the collector of the port until cleared by the log export team," Farolan said.

CSO: 4200/273

ZONE ENTERPRISES DEMAND ACCESS TO LOCAL MARKET

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 28 Dec 82 p 10

[Article by Rosario A. Liquicia]

[Text] Companies operating in the three export processing zones are seeking government permission to sell part of their production to the domestic market even without prior approval by the Export Processing Zone Authority (EPZA).

The Export Processing Zone Chamber of Exporters and Manufacturers (EPZCEM) in a letter to EPZA Administrator Gerardo Espina asked that they be allowed as a matter of policy to automatically set aside 30 percent of production for sale to the local market.

At present, EPZA allows zone manufacturers to sell 30 percent of production only on a case to case basis, and depending on certain product categories.

For instance, Dunlop and Mattel Philippines, manufacturers of tennis balls and fashion dolls respectively, are allowed to sell 30 percent of their production to the domestic market because they do not compete with any existing local producers of such products.

However, their actual local sales are below the 30 percent level because the domestic market for balls or dolls is small.

Although Espina has not officially replied to EPZCEM's request, he has hinted that an automatic 30-percent domestic sales by zone manufacturers might be "harmful" to local industries whose products could be displaced by zone-produced goods.

Under existing procedures, an EPZA firm which wants to sell locally will have to seek prior permission from the EPZA Board.

CSO: 4200/273

CHARGES PREPARED AGAINST U.S. BASED PAPER

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS In English 22 Dec 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

THE PHILIPPINE government will file subversion charges against the leaders of the US-based Movement for a Free Philippines and the officers and staff of the anti-government *Philippine News* published in America.

Brig. Gen. Hamilton Dimaya, AFP Judge Advocate General, said this at the Quezon City court during the resumption yesterday of the subversion trial of *We Forum* publisher-editor Jose Burgos Jr. and his co-accused. The trial will resume on Jan. 4.

Dimaya said the new charges will be filed to show conspiracy between opposition elements in the United States and anti-government groups in the Philippines to topple the administration through black propaganda and violence.

Dimaya told the court, with Judge Jose Castro presiding, that many stories attacking the Philippine government printed in the *Philippine* the massive black propaganda campaign against the national leadership. He said this scenario, a copy of which was found during a raid of the offices of Burgos two weeks ago, included the *We Forum*.

News, which is the organ of opposition forces based in America, are subsequently reprinted in the *We Forum*.

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COL. BALBINO Diego, legal and intelligence officer of the Presidential Security Command, continued his testimony on the scenario drawn up by the Light a Fire urban guerilla movement, whose leaders are facing a separate trial, to destabilize the government and bring about its eventual downfall.

Diego cited the so-called 25 steps of public justice to be carried out by the urban guerillas including the establishment of an opposition or underground newspaper as part of

Defense lawyers attempted to stop Diego from testifying on the Light a Fire document, arguing that it was private in nature. They also claimed that the author of the document cannot bind the accused.

Burgos and his co-accused, who were all released from detention last week and placed under house arrest on orders of President Marcos, are charged with conspiring to overthrow the government through a massive disinformation campaign and the advocacy of violence.

CS01 4200/254

NEW GENERALS APPOINTED

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 22 Dec 82 pp 1, 13

[Text]

PRESIDENT MARCOS promoted yesterday to brigadier general 28 colonels in the armed forces, which is expected to set off a wave of termination of services of several oversteering generals.

The promotion, which was announced during the 47th anniversary of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, brought to 92 the number of generals in the military.

Of those promoted 10 were from the Philippine army, five from the PC, five from general headquarters, four from the air force, and four from the navy.

THE PRESIDENT also announced the retirement of Brig. Gen. Romeo Gatan, Northern Command chief

whose extension of service expired yesterday. The President, however, promoted him to the rank of major general (two-star).

The latest movement in the AFP will pave the way for the retirement of generals and colonels whose tour of duty had been extended several times.

Eight extender generals are scheduled to retire from the service this month, of whom Gatan was one.

Another extender, Brig. Gen. Luis Ridad, deputy chief for home defense, quietly retired from the service last Dec. 5.

Before the retirement of Gatan and Ridad, there were 64 generals in the active service.

CSO: 4200/254

BRIEFS

BIG CROWD AT BACOLOD HUMAN RIGHTS RALLY--Governor Honobono A. Adaza was the guest speaker in a human rights rally in Bacolo city over the weekend. There was a crowd of more than thirty thousand people that first paraded in the main streets of Bacolod City before they finally settled at the main public park of Bacolod City. "We are not against the government as we are part of government considering that sovereignty resides in the people and all government authority emanates from us. We are against abuses whether of military or civilian functionaries. We are for the return of the full enjoyment of human rights in the Philippines. We are for the prosecution of government men who are responsible for massacres, tortures, salvagings and intimidation of our people. We are for peace with justice and freedom in this land," Adaza told the cheering crowd. Adaza was invited by the HUGPONG and other human rights groups in Bacolod City and Negros Occidental which have been fighting against military abuses and the monopoly control of the sugar industry to the detriment of the people. [Text] [Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 21 Dec 82 pp 1, 2]

CEBU CITY CRIME RATE ALARMING--Col Manuel Arengo of the PC-INP has confirmed the observations of concerned citizens that the crime rate in Cebu City has become alarming. Col Arengo made the remark saying that this year the crime rate has risen to 6,500 in number up by 500 compared to the same period last year. The revelation was made during the Saksak-Sinagol program last night over DYLA radio. Col Arengo was interviewed by Lawyer Migs Enriquez and Vic Villordon. Col Arengo made efforts to defend the performance of the police when he made frequent reference to the record of crime index he brought with him from the police files in Cebu City. Arengo pointed to the records of the month of October 1981 compared to this year's record showing 80% of the cases solved or filed in court. A comparative showing was made of crimes committed against persons and property. Based on records, Arengo maintained that the crime level is manageable. However on further questioning during the interview, it was brought out that the police at present are handicapped with low gasoline, fewer vehicles and fewer men compared to the years during Mayor Serging Osmena. Even telephones are cut off thus reducing communication lines between the people and the police. It was realized that if the unreported police cases are recorded, the crime rate in Cebu City could be a cause of concern. It was revealed that many crimes against property remain unreported due to the indifference of the victims to report or due to dwindling belief or trust that these crimes can be solved. [Text] [Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 21 Dec 82 pp 1, 2]

MARINES DEPLOYED AGAINST NPA--Gingoog City, Dec 21--(PNA)--The deployment of a battalion of marine soldiers here has assuaged the people of anxiety over armed threats posed by the communist New People's Army (NPA). Mayor Miguel P. Paderanga said the presence of the marines who compose the Philippine navy's fighting unit had encouraged farmers to go back to their farms. He said he had likewise received feelers of some rebels operating in the hills of Gingoog city wanting to surrender to the government. The mayor also lauded the marines for their discipline as peace keepers. Gingoog city was recently placed under the operational control of the marines as part of the overall pacification drive of the military against the NPA, the military wing of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines. Maj Gen Delfin Castro, chief of the Zamboanga city based southern command said the deployment of the marine battalion here was in compliance with the directive of the Defense Ministry and the armed forces. Castro, who made a visit here last week, said the battalion was tasked to counter the plan of the NPA guerillas to disturb the peace and order here. [Text] [Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 22 Dec 82 pp 1, 2]

S. KOREA TO BUY MORE GOODS--Seoul (PNA/Yonhap)--The South Korean government will coordinate the nation's international trade next year, buying more goods from those countries, including the Philippines, with which Korea enjoys trade surplus, but less from trade deficit countries, in an effort to improve its trade balance, the commerce-industry ministry said. The increasing protectionism on the international trade market and the subsequent difficulty the country is facing in expanding exports has resulted in the South Korean government decision to import trade surpluses and less from those with which it has suffered deficits. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Dec 82 p 20]

NBI CORRUPTION--You want to work abroad even if you have a criminal record or a criminal case pending in court? That's easy. As long as you have between P50 and P200 (depending upon the gravity of the offense), some people at the national bureau of investigation (NBI) will give a stamp of approval on your clearance. You see, the NBI issues clearances for local employment, travel or employment abroad. Without the NBI clearance, you will not be allowed to leave the country. So, if you worry about not being allowed to leave the country because of a police record, just set aside a measly sum of between P50 and P200 for those NBI fixers. Those fixers have been responsible for sending thousands of Filipino workers with criminal records to the Middle East. A friend who came from a one-year stint in Saudi Arabia said he talked with a heavily-tattooed countryman who's been in and out of jail in Manila. The hoodlum countryman told him he forked out P50 to an NBI employee to have his clearance approved. It's no wonder four Filipinos have been beheaded in Saudi Arabia for crimes ranging from robbery to rape. Another Filipino has had his hand chopped off recently for theft. [Re Ramon Tulfo] [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Dec 82 p 24]

DETAINÉES END FAST--Twenty-five political detainees in Camp Bagong Diwa in Bicutan have lifted their indefinite fast-hunger strike after they were assured that at least 13 of them would be freed soon. Earlier, 41 political detainees in Camp Crame also ended their hunger strike after a ranking JACO officer reportedly assured them that 34 trade unionists would be recommended for immediate release. The Bicutan detainees wrote Deputy Defense Minister Carmelo Z. Barbero, chief of the Office for Detainee Affairs (ODA), thanking him and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile "for having responded favorably to our request for recommendations of immediate release of at least 13 of us here in Bicutan." [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 Dec 82 p 24]

(u) 62001/274

FORMER LOPBURI COMMANDER HURT BY ALLEGATIONS OF ASSASSINATION COMPLICITY

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Oct 82 p 13

[Text]

IT obviously hurts Maj Gen Amporn Somboonying to a great extent when the former commander of the Lopburi Artillery Centre talks about the alleged assassination attempt on Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda while he was visiting the garrison.

"The incident has discredited me and tarnish my reputation as well as that of artillery units," said Maj Gen Amporn who was moved to an inactive post following the incident.

Not that he regrets the loss of the top post at the artillery centre as he has said he was ready to give up the post to make way for others, but because he had never expected that such an incident would take place in an area under his jurisdiction.

"I don't know what are the purposes of the people who committed the assassination attempt, but I cannot renounce my responsibility for the incident," he said bitterly.

Maj Gen Amporn did not confirm reports that the assassination took place while the premier was riding in a sedan with him as his convoy was heading for the statue of late Field Marshal Plaek Piboonsongkhram.

However, he noted that the remainder of an M-72 rocket was later found near the convoy. "After, we had studied the trajectory of the rocket, we were able to uncover a rocket launcher left near the route of the convoy," he said.

He said he himself was not aware of the shooting while the convoy was heading for the statue in July. "I did hear shooting, but we at the centre usually shoot flares and fire artillery shells in our training," he said.

Maj Gen Amporn was obviously proud when he talked about his work during his three years at the Artillery Centre.

A recognized specialist in developing war weapons, he set up a unit to study and developing war weapons at the Artillery Centre and made contributions to the development of the war weapons in the Army.

"I cannot help feeling proud of my work as it has helped save a considerable amount of the

Army's spendings and is in the interests of our country," said Maj Gen Amporn who has received compliments for his work from related military units.

Throughout his years at the Artillery Centre, Maj Gen Amporn had never ordered the purchase of weapons from foreign countries. "We are a poor country which would have to spend hundreds of million baht importing foreign-made weapons, so we tried to repair and develop the existing weapons to conserve the budgets of the government," he said.

He said his Artillery Centre spent about 25 million baht repairing 72 M-16 armoured cars during January, 1980-August, 1981, compared to 75 million baht demanded by a foreign-based company for the repair work.

He said he was confident that the repaired armoured cars, which are now in service on border areas, were up to par.

Maj Gen Amporn could also claim the success of the transformation of nine 105 mm artillery pieces. "We mounted each of them on a car to enhance its mobility. The transformation for each artillery piece cost about 600,000 baht, compared to the market price of 15-20 million baht," he said proudly.

The Artillery Centre under Maj Gen Amporn also developed a number of artillery pieces to extend their shooting range from 20-odd kms to 30 kms at the cost of five million baht each, he said.

Born 59 years ago, Maj Gen Amporn graduated in Class 4 from the Army Preparatory School in 1948. He started his military service as an officer of the Second Army Region in Ubon Ratchathani.

He stayed there for eight years before being posted to the Seventh Artillery Battalion of the Chiang Mai-based Seventh Infantry Regiment. In 1958-1959, he pursued his study in the United States. He took up courses on radars, rockets, air defence, artillery technology and atomic weapons during his study there.

Thus, it is not surprising that Maj Gen Am-porn is a rare specialist in weapon development in the Army and probably in this country also.

He later took over as commander of the Lopburi-based 31st Artillery Battalion. In 1965, he was named chief of the electronic communications department, a post that carries the rank of a colonel.

In 1972, he was posted to Laos and returned the same year to take over as commander of an artillery regiment under a cavalry division. He was appointed commander of the Lopburi Artillery Centre in 1979, before his latest move to an inactive post in the Army.

He said that he might resign from the Army before his retirement next year, if he thought that his new office would not provide him a chance of contributing to the Army.

"I cannot sit idly in an office. I have a loving for study and inventing," he said.

He added that he would wait for two months to see what kind of assignments he is given in the new office. "If the assignments are incompatible to my competence, I will resign," he said.

He said he plans to continue inventing new weapons and developing the existing ones for sales to the Army after his military services.

"I think that in this way I will be able to serve the Army," he added.

RED GUARD LEADER ASSOCIATION WITH KHUN SA SUSPECTED

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 24 Oct 82 p 2

[Text]

CHIANG RAI - A team of border patrol policemen uncovered an arsenal of war weapons in a house in a border district here yesterday and arrested its owner on suspicion of being an arms supplier for the Shan United Army (SUA), police said yesterday.

The weapons include several assault rifles, grenade launchers and more than 12,000 rounds of ammunition.

They said the suspect, identified as Chai Sornboonkit, 57, formerly worked as leader of the Mae Sai District branch of the rightwing "Red Gaur" movement.

Thirty-five men were also found residing in the house - No 155/4 in Moo Two Village of Tambon Huay Klai in Mae Sai District - when it was raided by Thai border patrol policemen at around 6.30 am.

They did put up no resistance to the arrest and no fighting was reported.

Among the arms and ammunition seized are two M-16 rifles, three assault rifles, three pistols, three M-72 grenade launchers, more than 10 handgrenades, 10,000 rounds of M-16 ammunition, 1,190 rounds of AK ammunition and 970 rounds of carbine ammunition.

An assortment of instruments for assembling landmines was also found, police said.

Chai was charged with possessing war weapons and taken to Mae Sai District police station for questioning. No formal charges were filed against the 35 other men.

Chai is said to be one of the influential persons who, police allege, have been supplying arms to the Shan guerrillas led by notorious drug kingpin Khun Sa. The SUA used to have its headquarters opposite this border town before a large government offensive was carried out against them last January.

GEN HAN PROTEGE PROFILED

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW In English 20 Nov 82 pp 11, 12

[Text]

COL Yuenyong Vattanavikorn is no ordinary anti-communist fighter — because when he fights he wins. To him, bodies do not count, but the hearts and minds do.

For that reason, the soft-spoken army officer soon found himself in one of the most dangerous places in Thailand. Commander of the Fourth Army Region Lt Gen Harn Leemanond hand-picked him as the commander of the 25th Infantry Regiment late last year.

Col Yuenyong is also concurrently holding the post of commander of the powerful Civilian-Police-Military 42 which is entrusted with direct responsibility in combatting communist insurgency in the two southern provinces.

The post put him in command of Nakhon Si Thammarat and Surat Thani — the two provinces which without doubts were until recently most vulnerable to communist insurgents.

Col Yuenyong has taken an unorthodox approach to tackle the problem and is without question a key figure responsible for calming down the insurgency which has been rampant in the areas for almost a decade.

Looking back, the army officer admitted that for years local authorities had themselves fermented the conditions conducive to war through their wrong approaches to solve the problem of insurgency.

"We were wrong in arresting or killing people whom we simply suspected of being communists. We tended to look at them as if they were enemy that had to be annihilated," he said.

And that explained why the

Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) was able to establish its influence and expand its foothold in one of the country's most difficult terrains there.

"We have to change that kind of wrong attitude. We have to treat those in the jungle as our brothers and sisters. They went into the jungle because they were denied justices. We have to look at them with a sympathetic mind," said Col Yuenyong.

He is certainly one of a few high-ranking officers who are frank enough to be openly critical of what they think are wrong.

"There are two types of communists. One of them are the real communists whose numbers are not very high. The other are those sympathetic with their cause," he said.

The repeated failures to remove what Lt Gen Harn described as "war conditions" which were created by local authorities were responsible for the growth of the CPT, he said.

"We should have drawn a very good lesson from our failures in the past 10 years," he added.

But people learn from mistakes. And Col Yuenyong himself is no exception.

He admitted that his early years in the army saw him as an advocate to the use of force in combatting communist insurgency.

But slowly he began to sense that somethings was wrong and military force was certainly not the answer.

Because of his different approach to the problem, Col Yuenyong has practically alienated himself from many conservative mili-

tary leaders who may not like the way he is handling things at all.

But to local villagers living in the area, Col Yuenyong is a respected and much admired officer. One villager commented that Col Yuenyong was not a typical army officer.

"I have never seen any army officer who truly understands people and is loved by people like him. He always lends his sympathetic ears to the people. You just can't find many people like him around here," he said.

The same villager also said that when there were rumours that Col Yuenyong was being moved out the villagers in the area signed a petition to Lt Gen Harn asking him to stop it.

Another quoted communist in-

surgent as admitting that they had found Col Yuenyong to be a person very difficult to deal with, "because he talks sense and he knows what he is doing," he said.

When Lt Gen Harn wanted to put an end to the dispute on the mineral-rich Khao Soon, he ordered Col Yuenyong to handle the job. It was not an easy job at all. For years local government and army authorities had tried without success to bring peace back to the mountain.

Last week, the last group of the remaining miners was moved out of the mountain.

"First of all, we must not look at these people as our adversaries," he said of the stubborn miners. "We all knew too well that there was a wealth of interests on that hill."

Influential miners and communist insurgents also had their share of interests and they tried their best to keep the army out of the mountain.

"We began by separating ordinary miners from the rich ones and from the influence of the insurgents," he recalled.

And once the influential miners and communist insurgents were denied support from the masses their survival was at stake, he said.

"But without Commander Harn I would not have had much success in what I have done," he quickly added.

He went on to explain that what the Fourth Army Region has been doing in fact is in compliance with policy No. 66/2523. But many people do not understand it and tend to think that the Fourth Army Region was devising its own ways in doing things.

"The only way to beat the communists is to make democracy a reality. People went into the jungle because they wanted real democracy," he said.

Col Yuenyong said the people who had to be blamed for the growth of the CPT were none other than government authorities them-

selves.

"I am not afraid of communists. As long as we don't allow war conditions to develop, we don't think they can make a move at all. And whether or not the war conditions will develop depends solely on the government authorities themselves," he added.

ROLE OF SENATORS ANALYZED

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Oct 82 p 4

[Text]

AS election day creeps closer, political parties and their candidates nervously prepare themselves for the race. For some it will be their last.

But even for other parties and candidates, whose victories at the polls are assured, many can't help wondering whether their own political lifespan will last much longer than those of their colleagues who will fall by the electoral wayside.

The source of their worries has been around a long time. Politicians are of course quite susceptible to changing political winds and election fever. And part of the fever has always been the pathological fear of what the men in green will do.

UNEASY NIGHTS

Many a parliamentarian must be having uneasy nights, tossing and turning and thinking of what will happen — not at the polls, but afterwards.

The reason is that then the senators will no longer have the power to give anyone a helping hand. And this could lead once again to tanks rolling in the capital's streets, the dissolution of Parliament, or perhaps to some form of intervention that would enable the Senate to regain its restraining power on the elected politicians.

After all, most soldiers think that politicians are mischievous children who need adult supervision, and perhaps a spanking now and then.

But after the election the temporary clause of the constitution, giving voting power to the Senate, will be dropped leaving the once powerful

body as largely a rubber stamp. And MPs will take charge in the parliamentary driver's seat.

Given that no single political party is likely to emerge from the election with a majority, the chances are that the next government will be a coalition. And as far as coalitions are concerned, much of the time and energy is usually spent in trying to suppress "matrimonial conflicts."

The next government could well find itself locked in a stalemate from one issue to another, and unlike the present government, it will not be able to count on the senators to push them over political obstacles.

When the "permanent" constitution comes into effect next April, the senators will lose their voting power on practically all important issues. No longer will they be able to vote, and thus exercise the power of veto, on most parliamentary debates including such issues as the budget bill, national security, public safety and welfare, economic matters and stability.

CEREMONIAL

Instead senators will largely be confined to more ceremonial matters. And both parliamentary houses will meet in joint assemblies on such occasions as the opening of the first ordinary session, the closing of the ordinary sessions before time, approving appointments to the Privy Council, any amendments to the Royal Family Laws and Royal Successions, and the declaration of the government's policies to Parliament.

However, there are important issues on which the Senate will still be able to exercise its restraint on the

House of Representatives. These include making amendments to or interpretations of the Constitution, appointments to the Constitution Tribunal, the declaration of war and ratification of any subsequent armistice or cessation of hostilities, and peace agreements.

There may also be times when the Senate and the Lower House could be called on for their views by the government. According to Article 153 of the Constitution, the Cabinet can call on the Speaker of the Parliament to open a general debate to hear the views of both houses. But there will be no voting on the issue.

Other than that the senators will not be involved in the decision-making process of Parliament at all. After the election all bills and legislation will have to pass through three readings, and the senators will have to make a decision on them within 60 days, or 30 days if they concern monetary issues.

If a decision is not reached within the set period, then the bill will be considered approved and presented to His Majesty the King. In the case of an objection from the Senate, the bill will be returned to the Lower House and a committee set up to consider it.

After six months the Lower House

can introduce the bill to Parliament again with a simple majority of the total number of MPs, in which case the bill will become law. If the bill concerns monetary matters, the Lower House can introduce the bill immediately with no recess period.

Thus, the foothold that the military has on the political process through the power of the senators, in whose appointments they have a large say, will certainly be slipping.

And their sensitivity to the "chaos" and "disorder" that can happen with disturbing frequency in democratic coalition governments, coupled with a sometimes contemptuous attitude towards the MPs who will be outside their control, could ultimately lead the national defenders to the same old conclusion. Enough is enough.

Many of the insomnia-wracked MPs are additionally edgy now that "Pa" has decided not to run in the general elections. There is a paranoid suspicion that the men in green have asked "Pa" to stay away because it would put them in too difficult a position to have their mentor right there in the political arena.

Perhaps it wasn't a very good idea to hold the general elections at the height of the Hot Season in the first place. In April the sun can be unusually hot.

NEW MICROCOMPUTER SAID TO BE BETTER THAN JAPANESE MODEL

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 6 Dec 82 p 3

[Text]

FOR THE first time in the scientific history of Thailand, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology (Lard Krabang campus) has invented a microcomputer claimed to be more efficient than the Japanese-designed prototype.

The teaching staff and students, who jointly designed the microcomputer, called "Super Kit II", have conducted successful experiments on the functioning of the microcomputer when it is connected to various devices.

In the experiments, a programmed Super Kit II was found to effectively control the operations of, among other things, washing machines, robot limbs and visual devices.

The inventors, who started their project in August last year, are in the process of experimenting on the possible uses of the microcomputer when it is connected to other devices.

Among the devices found to be perfectly compatible with Super Kit II are the robot limbs invented earlier by a lecturer at the institute, according

to sources on the campus.

The mechanics lecturer designed the limbs for an industrial robot controlled through a switch board, which could help workers complete a job that might be detrimental to their health.

With the invention of Super Kit II, the robot limbs could be programmed to operate from the microcomputer. "The mechanical limbs can grasp, wipe and press anything in accordance with the programme," a lecturer said.

Assistant Professor Pairach Thachyapong, director of the Research and Computer Services office, said over the weekend that his staff were conducting experiments using Super Kit II to control industrial robots.

"At the start, we will experiment with programming the microcomputer to move the industrial robot around the building here and then instruct it to shuttle from one section to another," he said.

Dr Pairach said the staff started giving serious thought to

designing such a microcomputer because the foreign-made computers at the institute were not adequate for training purposes.

"We thought we could invent microcomputers on our own. It is not too difficult for Thai people if we have the encouragement. I say some of our inventions are better than those designed in foreign countries."

He said that he and other lecturers first disassembled the Japanese-made microcomputers to study their functions. "At first we thought we would follow the Japanese design, but then we thought it was better to design our own."

The assistant professor said Super Kit II could operate more effectively than the Japanese prototypes and its production cost was estimated to be about half of those produced in Japan, which cost 20,000 baht.

"This is a major step and I believe that in the future, Thai-designed microcomputers will be widely used here," he said.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

AN GIANG PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE CATCHES 15 SPIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by N. D. D.: "Fake Wedding"]

[Text] An old man entered the Cam Mountain area in search of medicinal herbs. Coming toward him, he spotted three young men out bird hunting. They wore workers' clothes and wide-brimmed hats. The old man suddenly set down his basket of herbs at the foot of a tree, sat down, and rolled himself a cigarette.

"Do you have a light for me?"

One of the young men lit a match, extended it to him, and asked, "Where are you going in this midday heat?"

"I make a living out of gathering medicinal herbs; I'm out looking for some."

After saying that, the old man lifted the basket back to his shoulder and went straight to a pagoda nearby. A moment later, he emerged from the pagoda, holding a long knife with a curved blade and a long handle of bamboo. A bonze looking on from behind said, "Be careful in the forest, for there are many 'green snakes' there."

"Yes, Father, don't worry; I've had a lot of experience walking in the forest."

Again encountering the three youths he had met before, the old man was clumsy and tight-lipped, and he grasped his knife tightly by the handle to keep from losing it. The three youths went on for a while after passing him, then turned around and went back to the old man to ask to borrow his knife to cut down some bamboo for a fishing pole. The old man hesitated.

"No, the knife is my means of livelihood."

"We saw a clump of bamboo behind that outcropping over there; we'll be right back in no time."

Seeing how intently the three strong young men were staring at him, the old man let them borrow the knife. After cutting the bamboo rod, they thanked him and returned his carved knife.

That afternoon, the old man was arrested and brought in to the local public security office. The old man had not suspected when he met the three young men out bird hunting that morning that they were members of the village paramilitary and border defense forces.

"Tell us why, hidden in your knife, you had the message: 'Guests have returned. Prepare papers for them to return to Sam Mountain. Cannot remain in Chau Doc, easily discovered. 468.'"

Confronted with this clear proof of guilt, the old man bowed his head in admission. He promised to cooperate with them to make retribution.

At Village M, in the Mount Bay area of An Giang Province, a lavish wedding is being prepared. They are waiting for the village elder to arrive, for Sau Hen's presence will add to the solemnity of the occasion. Right on time, old Sau Hen arrives, along with the public security force of the village, the border defense forces, and the guerrilla paramilitary forces, who surround (the gathering) tightly and conduct a search. At the fake wedding, where they came in disguise in order to plot sabotage against the revolutionary regime, 15 spies are caught who have been operating under the command of the puppet "colonel" with the cover designation "468."

9830

CSO: 4209/136

PURVEYORS OF DECADENT CULTURE APPREHENDED

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese No 49, 7-13 Dec 82

/Article by Vo Hong Ha: "Sweeping Out the Remnants of Reactionary Culture; Traitors Unmasked"/

/Text/ Behind the Indecent Books

These types of books appeared in Ho Chi Minh City in May 1982. In a period of only about 2 months, these books published in the hundreds of thousands were distributed for widespread sale in Ho Chi Minh City and a number of provinces in the Mekong Delta.

The set of books bore a title which proclaimed "Science for Youth" with advertisements: "Books with both an entertainment and education value, referencing problems which concern social, historic and economic life and translated and edited from valuable and world famous documents." (in the preface). In truth, the contents of these indiscriminately distributed books were only a myriad "hodgepodge" of mixed up subjects edited and copied in a careless manner. Worthy of note is that 80 percent of articles in these books were taken from magazines published during the U.S.-puppet regime such as "THOI NAY" and "PHO THONG." Escapist and melodramatic are the fair evaluation of the article in these types of books, here "Golden Fever," "Golden Pagoda Secret" and "Flying Man"; and there "The Mayas," "The Invisible Mason," "Night Emperors" and "Lonely and Mysterious Island." This is not even mentioning the accompanying eerie and terrifying pictures. Nevertheless, hundreds of thousands of these indecent books were openly printed and distributed because a literary and arts society of X. Province in the Mekong Delta opened a publishing house and the Communications and Culture Service of that province issued a permit. What is the truth of this matter?

Ly Thai T. was originally a bourgeoisie and owner of the "Alpha" printing shop on Phan Ngu Lao Street in former Saigon. After the day of liberation, the "Alpha" printing shop became Joint State-Private Printing Enterprise 2. Ly Thai T. continued to work in the printing enterprise. Unwilling to earn an honest living, T. "naïvely followed the old way" in seeking ways to destroy construction of new culture and engaged in business for illegal profits. Taking advantage of and bribing a few responsible cadres of X. Province in the Mekong Delta who had degenerated and decreased in quality, T. acquired a few printing permits. He gathered a number of cronies and seized the opportunity to begin work immediately. The contents of the books were inspected by no one. The paper was purchased and printed right in Collective Enterprise 1 (the old "Alpha") at 235 Phan Ngu Lao Street, 1st Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City.

From May to July 1982, the publication of more than 140,000 of these indecent books assisted Ly Thai T. and his group to earn a gigantic profit. This was "compound interest" because with these permits, they had the conditions for allowing the old and newly disguised poison to rear its head. This business did not last for long. With the vigilance of the people and the revolutionary government, Ly Thai T. and his group had to answer to the responsible agencies and their plot of long-term "work" was halted.

Stamping a Pocket of Bacteria

Dozens of coffee-music shops line both sides of Tran Quang Khai Street in the 1st Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City. Surely the readers of TIEN PHONG have not yet forgotten that during the campaign to sweep out the remnants of reactionary and decadent culture since 1981, this very location was an important "assembly point" in which responsible agencies "fired the first shot" by carrying out the first investigation in the widespread sweep campaign on a city-wide scale. Since then has not been a long period of time but Tran Quang Khai Street has recovered its normal and wholesome appearance. However, pockets of cultural bacteria are still plotting to rear their heads, naturally hidden and ingenious.

The "Trang" is a coffee-music shop on Tran Quang Khai Street. Previously, this was a business pocket of harmful culture. After twice being written up and warned by the cultural inspection teams, the owner, Phan Thu Dong, changed his method of activity. Thus, the "Trang" became a revolutionary coffee-music shop. By day, the customers drinking coffee could listen to fine instrumental music. However, if they entered the shop at 1900 or after, the later the better, they would see that the "Trang" had reverted to its true identity. At that time, replacing the wholesome music were provoking tapes, loud music often called "hog music," and reactionary songs and music calling on people to leave the country, cross the border, etc. The "Trang" clearly revealed its dangerous and detestable face: a pocket of reactionary and decadent culture bacteria.

However, no one had given permission for that pocket of poisonous music to freely operate and in October 1982 for the third time, the "Trang" was again inspected by the cultural inspection unit: ten music tapes from the U.S. and Taiwan were confiscated. Worthy of note is that among this number were tapes made by reactionary refugee singers and musicians moaning and yelling against the fatherland. Faced with the clear evidence, shop owner Phan Thu Dong bowed his head and admitted his guilt. On 15 November 1982, charged with the crime of "storing and disseminating reactionary and decadent cultural products" in the Ho Chi Minh City People's Court, he received an appropriate punishment: a sentence of 4 years in prison.

7091
CSC: 4209/154

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

HANOI'S NEW PLANT--On 27 November, the people's committee and federation of small industries and handicrafts of Hanoi put into production Tan Tien Sewing Plant in Dong Da Ward, a modern sewing plant built with aid from the German Democratic Republic. With the measuring and sewing plant, this makes two plants that the German Democratic Republic has provided to the sewing cooperative. Tan Tien Sewing Plant has been equipped with 124 units of modern sewing machines, cutters, and stitchers installed in an advanced technical layout. This is the 102d small plant that the German Democratic Republic has put into production for us. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Nov 82 p 4] 9830

HAI HUNG EXPORTS--As of mid-November 1982, Hai Hung exports had reached a value of more than 216 million dong. This year's export value has surpassed last year's by 38 percent. This year, besides surpassing the export obligations levied by the central echelon, Hai Hung is promoting the export of agricultural products. The provincial federated export corporation purchased and exported 1,500 tons of garlic, 2,000 tons of bananas, 25 tons of dried lichee, 330,000 sets of cane and bamboo items, and nearly 400,000 straw brooms. [Excerpt] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Nov 82 p 1] 9830

CAH 4209/136

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CIRCULAR OUTLINES WORK TO BE DONE BY JUDICIARY SECTOR

Hanoi PHAP CHE XA HOI CHU NGHIA in Vietnamese No 2, Apr-Jun 82
pp 8-10, 15

[Text of Circular No 3831/TP of the Ministry of Justice, signed on 11 June 1982 by Justice Minister Phan Hien, on some immediate work to be done by the judiciary sector to implement the 5th Party Congress resolution]

[Text] The 5th Party Congress has set the task of strengthening the socialist legal system, including the direction to be taken by our judiciary sector as it fulfills the two strategic tasks in the new stage. The political report of the VCP Central Committee states: "To strengthen the socialist legal system is an urgent need aimed at raising the effectiveness of the management of the state and ensuring the collective ownership right of the working people. To strengthen the management of society by law, our state must urgently materialize the new Constitution by a system of laws and pay attention to gradually building a system of economic and social security laws. It must strengthen the organs doing legal work and hurriedly strengthen the elementary and advanced training of the state's administrative cadres at all levels and legal cadres.

"Our state must fully use both its political and economic power to maintain the social rule, effectively fight against criminal acts and social ills and at any cost overcome the abnormal situation in which many existing laws and regulations are not seriously carried out and even are not carried out at all. The state organs at central and local levels must have a firm attitude and take strict measures to prevent and eliminate any violations of the collective ownership right of the working people; firmly suppress the counterrevolutionaries; punish the exploiters who have refused to be reeducated, hoodlums, thieves, speculators, smugglers and corrupt people; and impose strict justice on those cadres and civil servants who have taken advantage of their positions and authorities to violate the law." The sector as a whole will have plans for getting to understand fully the documents of the congress and a long-term program of action for the 1981-1985 plan and the succeeding years for the purpose of actively carrying out the resolutions of the congress.

As an immediate step, the ministry has these positive guidelines for the work that needs to be done in 1982:

1. It is necessary to recognize the fact that our judiciary sector has been established not quite a year ago and there still is a shortage of professional cadres. Not all judiciary services have been established (there are 29 such services in 40 provinces and municipalities). There are very few judiciary committees in districts; although there are legal departments, sections and organizations in the ministries, state commissions and general departments, they are yet to be consolidated and strengthened. There are almost no legal counsels in the enterprises. The management of the organization of provincial and district courts, which has just been transferred from the Supreme People's Court to the Ministry of Justice, has not yet been put to good and strict order.

In such a situation, in the last few months of 1981 and the first 4 months of 1982, in the atmosphere of emulation as a welcome to the Party Congress, the activities of our sector already brought about some initial results which, though they were still minor ones, gave us some experience for further developing our sector-building activities.

2. To build organization is the key job and has a decisive significance for the activities of the entire sector.

The report of the VCP Central Committee at the 5th Party Congress states:

To attach importance to leadership and to improve the quality of the organs that guarantee the state legal system, such as the Organs of Control, courts, Ministry of Justice, etc.

- The localities that have decided to establish judiciary services must actively resolve the problem of leading cadres, determine their staff, reinforce them with cadres and draft their programs of action. If they do not have a director yet, they should request the local party committee echelons to appoint early a deputy director or acting director. In other localities, suggestions must be made for the party committee echelons to decide early about organization and arrangement for having the key cadres. There must be an interest in building the party organization in the judiciary service.

- About district and village judiciary committees, it is necessary to uphold the formula of building systematically, working on the basis of important points, drawing experience from already-completed work and gradually enlarging. At the district level, it is necessary to have 3-5 cadres at the beginning, including the cadre in charge.

About legal departments in the ministries, any ministries that have them must reorganize and improve them qualitatively; those that do not have them yet must actively prepare to set them up. As an immediate step, suggestion must be made for the ministry to assign a department-level cadre and a number of specialists to be in charge of the work. The general guidelines are that judiciary and legal organs must be organized in a simple manner and improved later when professional cadres are available and that recruitment of large numbers of people at the same time should be avoided.

- Along with strengthening organizational work, providing cadres with elementary and advanced training is a job of urgent significance and long-term importance. The political report has stressed the need to hurriedly strengthen the elementary and advanced training of legal cadres. There must be plans for immediate training of local judiciary and court cadres. In 1982, all localities are to prepare their cadres for joining specialized training courses to be opened by the ministry, to have plans for sending cadres to the short-term advanced courses and at the same time to accept graduates from colleges and middle schools. The ministry will proceed with decentralizing the training of cadres among a number of localities (such as Ho Chi Minh City which currently is opening a middle law school). The localities that are under favorable conditions need to open short-term training courses. Importance must be attached to strengthening cadres by means of actual work, mobilizing cadres and organizing a movement for on-the-job learning among them, with attention being paid to cadres working in district courts and district judiciary cadres. There must be separate programs for different types of cadres. The ministry will assist the provinces in drawing up the contents and curricula for short-term training.

- From now until the end of the year, measures must be taken to get to know the current state of the ranks of judiciary and court cadres in order to let the ministry and services draft training plans and strengthen their cadres in the next 3 years and subsequent years. The ministry will issue a circular to provide practical guidelines for the organization, training and strengthening of cadres.

3. About building the system of laws.

This work has been mentioned several times in the party congress documents: "The entirety of managerial activities must be based on the law. Consequently, the state must attach great importance to gradually building the system of laws, particularly the economic laws, and strengthening the socialist legal system" (Report on the Economic Guidelines and Tasks). "The power to rule of the state must be reflected in the system of laws. The law, as it is boiled down to, is the institutionalization of the party line and policies. But there must be no confusion among the line, policies and laws. We must be fully

interested in planning in connection with building the system of laws and preventing the violations of the law. What is urgent now is to attach importance to the economic, criminal, labor and civil laws..." (Report on Party Building). In 1982, as we carry on the law-building task, we must pay attention to the following:

- The legal departments, sections and bureaus of the ministries and general departments must have positive plans for completing the ministry's law-building program. They must have plans for drafting on a priority basis the documents that the ministry will submit to the Council of Ministers, State Council or National Assembly. These plans must result from an exchange of views with the Ministry of Justice, which has plans for assisting departments, corporations and federations of enterprises in drafting positive regulations and including their legal work in the economic management activities.

- The legal services must gradually strive to carry out the function of assisting the people's committees in maintaining unified management of legal documents, with more attention to be paid to the documents dealing with economic management. In the localities where conditions permit, it is necessary to verify the documents of sectors and districts. Experience must be realistically drawn and learned in order to reorganize and guide the document-drafting work of district services and people's committees.

4. Legal propaganda and education.

The political report at the Party Congress emphasizes: "All party committee echelons, state organs and mass organizations must on a permanent basis disseminate explanations of the law among people of all walks of life, bring legal education to schools and classes and build the concept of living with the law and respecting the law."

Legal propaganda and education is an important work. It must be carried out early. Try to do properly the work of making propaganda about the new legal documents dealing with organization of the state machinery, the regulation on considering complaints, the military-obligation law and the laws about market management and the protection of socialist properties and security and social order. Get prepared for making propaganda about the criminal code. Pay attention to propaganda about the function, task and activities of the judiciary sector; organize properly the coordination with other sectors, particularly the information and press organs, radio stations, etc., for making legal propaganda.

Supply documents and write articles and news items for the information organs. The ministry will have plans for coordinating with the organs concerned to study and offer legal education in the general schools and colleges; where

conditions permit, they must on their own initiative join with the local educational organs to organize advanced training in the Constitution and the law for the benefit of key cadres and politics teachers during the summer.

Attach importance to drawing experience from propaganda work. At the present time, some localities (like Quang Nam-Da Nang, Ho Chi Minh City, Thai Binh and Haiphong) have for the first time joined with the responsible organs to bring legal work to the primary level and to use various means like radio stations, newspapers, cultural houses and clubs in this work. Pay attention to the forms of disseminating the law, such as posting the new regulations at public places, writing brief and concise articles and holding questions-and-answers sessions to deal with the common legal matters.

5. Management of the organization of local courts.

- The establishment of additional courts and offices of local courts will be the subject of a later circular. About the staff, the localities that do not get enough judges as required must report to the party committee echelons and request more judges in order to have enough of them to handle the trials. Urgently arrange to have cadres to be in charge and to assist in the courts on the basis of being extremely economical, fully using the capabilities of cadres, making the machinery simpler and rationalizing the work. After such an arrangement has been made and the need for additional professional cadres is found to be obvious, the ministry will consider and propose to the government such a need, about which the latter will decide. As to the newly-established courts in districts and cities and in a number of highland districts, the ministry is requesting a strengthening of their staff as the present shortage of cadres does not allow to send cadres everywhere.

- The localities that do not as yet organize advanced training for people's jurors, judges and executors should coordinate with the judiciary services to open short-term training courses. In 1982 they should open at least one course.

- To achieve an increase of power for the courts at district, ward and city levels as required by law, the provincial people's courts must assume leadership over drawing experience and correctly implementing the interministerial circular that deals with this matter.

- About executing court orders, the preliminary-review reports and quarterly statistics covering the first quarter of 1982 of 20 provincial and municipal units show that the number of court orders to be carried out is large and the amount of money to be collected is quite large. The efforts to execute court orders are slow (the amount of money collected represents only 20 percent) and tend to decrease as compared with the previous quarters. The provincial

and municipal people's court must pay greater attention to this work and take realistic measures to assist and supervise districts, wards and cities in properly doing it and overcoming the tendency to take the court orders that are easily executed and to give up on the ones that are hard to execute. As to organizing the execution of court orders, it still is left to the local courts to handle for the time being, but in the near future there will be guidelines in a joint circular to be issued by the Ministry of Justice and courts.

The judiciary services must check the execution of court orders in districts, wards and cities and properly maintain management of district, ward and city courts in terms of their organization.

6. Emulation of courts. The Ministry of Justice and Supreme People's Court have agreed to let the latter consider the emulation of provincial and municipal courts and decide about commendation and rewards. The Ministry of Justice will consider the emulation records of justices, deputy justices, judges and other cadres and decide about commendation and rewards. The consideration of commendation and rewards to be given to units or individuals must result from close coordination between the Supreme People's Court and the Ministry of Justice, and between provincial and municipal courts and the judiciary services concerned. As to the district and ward courts, the consideration of the emulation efforts must also be divided on the basis of the above-mentioned principle -- the provincial and municipal courts consider the records of units while the judiciary services consider those of individuals, and at the same time there is unified coordination between the two organs.

The theme of emulation as set for the judiciary services in 1982 is concentrated on stabilizing their organization, stepping up professional learning within the organs and achieving a good coordination with the courts and other organs in the province.

7. Procedures for reporting. The judiciary services, local courts and legal departments are to send regular reports to the Ministry of Justice on the work they have done and the situation of observing and breaking the law in their sector or locality. These reports are to be made once a month, 3 months, 6 months and a year. The ministry will send report and statistics forms everywhere in order to unify the contents of such reports throughout the sector.

Those are some of the immediate things to be done in 1982. About each field of work, the ministry will have concrete guidelines. The judiciary services, local people's courts and legal organs are to take initiative, to organize the full understanding of the party resolution, on this basis to draw up a program of action, to build the sector and to develop their work. The sector's formula to be applicable in the early stage of building is to be self-sufficient and to

be on one's own initiative -- to draw up a moderate program in the case one's force is meager and to draw up a full program in the case this force is larger and to move forward steadily one step after another.

While carrying out one's program, one must always seek the opinion of and report to the local party committee echelons and people's committee and the ministry to which one is subordinate.

The good and difficult experiences must be reported to the Ministry of Justice.

signed: Justice Minister Phan Hien

5598

CSO: 4209/142

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

ASSEMBLY MEETING--The delegation of national assembly deputies from Hai Hung Province has organized meetings with voters' representatives to brief them on the results of the fourth session of the Seventh National Assembly. Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, vice chairman and secretary general of the Council of State, met the voters in Hai Duong City, My Van District and Phu Tien District. During these meetings, Comrade Le Thanh Nghi clarified the basic points of the resolution adopted at the third plenum of the party Central Committee and the main spirit of the resolutions recently passed by the National Assembly. The comrade expressed his opinion on the building of the district level, the exploitation of land and labor potentials, the development of the various branches and trade, and the improvement of the people's life. He stressed: With regard to the building of the district level, in order to carry out political, economic, cultural, social national defense and security tasks, the district party and people's committees must seek guidance and help from national assembly deputies and members of provincial, district and village people's councils, and must create conditions for the laboring people to develop their right to collective mastery in production and building a new life. [Text] [BK090822 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Jan 83]

CSO: 4209/171

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE CROP DISTRIBUTION MEASURES OUTLINED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Nov 82 p 3

/Article by Vu Tuan Nghia: "How Will Products From This Tenth-Month Crop Be Distributed"/

/Text/ Rarely has rural Hanoi enjoyed such a bumper crop as the tenth-month crop this year. In order to encourage and stimulate every cadre, worker and collective farmer to begin the 1982-1983 winter-spring season with a higher determination, the Agricultural Service has provided the following guidance on distribution of products from this tenth-month crop:

Value Distribution

1. Defining revenue and expenditure items and work points.

Revenue items: by-products such as straw and corn stalks are calculated into money as stipulated by the cooperative consistent with each location. Methods of converting and calculating the value of each variety of subsidiary food crop must be agreed upon.

Material expenditures are calculated in accordance with the net expenditure ledger, avoiding a cushion for the next crop. Funds for electricity must be separated by the cooperative into production electricity and that used for handicraft industry.

In deducting depreciation, if the cooperative maintains the original cost, the percentage of depreciation is 40 to 50 percent of the fixed assets supporting production. Fixed assets not yet or not supporting production at all are depreciated at 10 percent. If a cooperative values fixed assets at the new price, depreciation is deducted as 8 to 10 percent of the value of fixed assets supporting production. Fixed assets not yet or not supporting production at all are deducted at a rate of 2 to 3 percent of the fixed asset value. If depreciation for the fifth-month--spring crop was not sufficiently deducted, full deductions must be made for this crop.

Distribution expenditures: If the cooperatives have plans for annual distribution, full deductions should be made. If the cooperative has never made distribution or distributed only small amounts, a plan of distributing this crop must be formulated for this year and the years to come. The period of distribution must be consistent with reality.

Work points: work points contracted to the laborer which during the process of production supervision have encountered difficulties due to weather or other conditions must be promptly supplemented at the contract level.

Work points achieved collectively or within the sector must be firmly managed by the cooperative precisely in accordance with the quotas and plans of the cooperative.

2. Value distribution procedures: The proportion of various types of funds will be as guidance provided during every other year but this year, attention must be given to the following:

The definition of cooperative work-day value will be based on business production results.

Cooperatives with developed production and fairly good business production effectiveness will deduct 15 to 20 percent of their actual income for operating funds.

Cooperatives with poorly developed production and weak business production effectiveness will deduct 10 to 15 percent of their actual income for operating funds. From these funds, about 60 percent will be deducted for accumulation, 25 percent for public welfare and 5 percent for awards. This leaves 10 percent reserves of 15 to 20 percent of the actual income.

Grain Distribution

Despite the two bumper crops this year, many difficulties were encountered with grain and therefore, grain holds an important position. Thus, grain distribution must give attention to total grain output for distribution, including the amount of grain produced during the year such as: paddy and subsidiary food crops converted into paddy, the amount of existing grain, funds not fully used, the amount of grain being conveyed and the amount of existing grain of the cooperative member not yet collected (not yet distributed from the previous crop).

1. Grain distribution procedures.

a. First of all, reserve grain to fulfill state obligations in accordance with the assigned plan and pay debts if any. At the same time, encourage the cooperative members to sell additional paddy to the state at a reasonable price or in exchange for industrial products, especially cooperatives in which the standard of living is high and the cooperative members are exceeding contract levels by a great degree.

b. Reserve grain for cooperative operations. Reserve 120 kilograms per hectare for tenth-month crop seed, not counting an amount for emergencies. Repay any previous crop seed debts and any grain exchanged for seed paddy.

For stock raising, reserve 10 to 15 percent of the grain output, equivalent to 10 to 15 percent of the cultivated area. Cooperatives with a low standard of living will place a minimum of 10 percent of the grain output in stock raising funds.

Of the grain reserved for stock raising, a portion will be distributed for nourishing the buffaloes and cattle (the amount depending on the draft power situation of the buffalo and cattle herd).

The remainder will be used in accordance with promulgated guidance.

Appropriate 1 to 2 percent of the grain for the public welfare fund.

Appropriate 1 percent of grain output for the new economic development fund. This fund will be managed by the district for overall operations in accordance with municipal guidance.

Cooperatives with a food level of 15 kilograms and up will appropriate 1 percent of the distribution for division among cooperative members as a reserve fund. Cooperatives with a food level below 15 kilograms will absolutely not establish reserve funds in grain for assuring the living standards of the cooperative member. Appropriate grain for awarding management committees and production units completing their plans and production payment obligations at a ratio as instructed in the previous fifth-month--spring crop. Besides the appropriation items above, the district will supervise cooperatives in not appropriating grain for use in improper objectives. Cooperative member nitrogen fertilizer exchange grain must be recovered.

c. The remainder will all be divided for labor man-days: before division, the following items must be extracted:

Appropriate grain for adjusting objectives. The percentage will depend upon each cooperative. The amount of grain reserved for adjustment must be based on the percentage of objective adjustment. Adjustment assignment must be carried out from the production unit and presented to the management committee for examination. Cooperatives must absolutely not make pre-appropriations with the exception of grain provided the families of war dead which are based on scope 1 food levels.

Appropriate 5 to 7 percent of the grain for division among the cooperative members as an encouragement to produce fertilizer. A portion of this grain is reserved for incentive sales to laborers exceeding their fertilizer obligations and providing part of this fertilizer to those in short supply. The cooperative must absolutely not use this grain for sale to those nearly attaining their fertilizer production plan. The remaining grain will be used to encourage the production of duckweed and alluvium fertilizer. The percentage for encouragement will be decided by each cooperative. Therefore, beginning immediately with the 1982-1983 fifth-month--spring crop, cooperatives will formulate product contract plans consisting of barnyard fertilizer and green manure norms. Thus, contract levels must be raised in accordance with the amount of fertilizer in need. Every 2 quintals of duckweed is equivalent to 1 quintal of barnyard fertilizer. Fertilizer settlement in work points must be ended.

Nearly all the cooperatives have shifted to the assignment of product contracts to groups and laborers and the appropriation of grain for supplementing the agricultural season is unnecessary.

After extracting the funds above, the remainder is all divided for labor man-days.

2. Problems requiring attention in distribution:

Grain for seed: Cooperatives with specialized seed units will organize harvesting and return to the central warehouse. In locations without a specialized seed unit,

the management committee will visit the fields, define fields for seed production and request that cooperatives with fields in these seed areas fulfill the mission of providing seed for the cooperative, 1 kilogram of seed paddy in exchange in for 1.2 kilograms of food paddy.

Grain for village cadres: A food level of 18 to 21 kilograms per month must be assured for Village cadres. If the cadres have contract fields, subtract the amount of grain produced by those fields. This amount of grain will not be placed in the family for balance.

Grain for trade workers. Generally, trade workers do not present a control problem. However, in cooperatives with the number of trade workers more than twice the average, the grain levels will not exceed 1.5 times the number of laborers engaged in farming.

Distribution of by-products

Straw: Reserve 70 to 80 percent of the straw for buffaloes and cattle. Any family failing to deliver a sufficient amount or stipulated quality will be fined at the free market price. Those raising buffaloes and cattle will receive the straw with the remainder divided by labor man-days.

Rice stalks: The first priority is reserving rice stalks for policy families to roof houses and for village cadres. The percentage will be determined by the cooperative member congress with the remainder expended by labor man-days.

If other by-products are divided among the laborers, the village cadres will enjoy the same rights as laborers in the cooperative.

The reward and punishment system will be applied as before but attention must be given to positive implementation of this system. Circular 05 only mentioned awards and not punishment for families not delivering the full amount of products to the cooperative. Therefore, consistent with the actual conditions of families not delivering the full amount of products to the cooperative and therefore adversely effecting the distribution division policy, punishment will depend on the attitude and degree of difficulty of each family. The level of punishment and price will be determined by the cooperative member congress. In rewarding production units completing their plan, 1 to 5 percent of the unit's total output will be appropriated as an award to the unit. Of this amount, 20 percent will be awarded the unit cadres and 20 to 30 percent to the specialization unit. The remainder will be awarded to the cooperative members.

System of compensation for cooperative cadres: In general principle, the system of compensation for cooperative directors must be higher than outstanding laborers in the cooperative. Compensation for directors is based on the following scales:

If the output value scale is below 1 million dong, the director will receive 110 to 120 percent of the average wage.

If the output value scale is from 1 to 3 million, the director will receive 130 to 140 percent of the average wage.

If the output value scale is from 3.1 to 6 million dong, the director will receive 150 to 160 percent of the average wage.

If the output value scale is above 6 million dong, the director will receive 170 to 180 percent of the average wage.

Compensation for directors is based primarily on the value scale; moreover, additional consideration is given business production effectiveness, product recovery and the cooperative's compliance with state policy. Using the compensation level of the director, compensation for other cadres in the cooperative at a percentage in accordance with previous guidance.

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AGRICULTURE

LONG AN ORGANIZATIONS' PREPARATION FOR FURTHER PROGRAMS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Le Khanh Chi and Dang Thanh Khiet]

[Text] Guided by the resolutions of the party during the many years of carrying out socialist transformation and socialist construction, Long An Province has come to understand more clearly every day the path it was taking. A new way of doing things is emerging which is more accurate, practical, and effective and is causing positive changes that are replacing the old ways. From revolutionary practice on the local level, experiencing successes and reverses, party and government organizations of Long An have matured constantly in all ways and are leading the people of the province each sure step forward in preparation for further progress over many years to come.

Better Self-evaluation

From the realities of the movement over the past 7 years, Long An Province has evaluated itself more correctly and has understood more deeply and in finer detail its locality and the successes it has achieved, even as it has been very strict with its shortcomings. All leadership cadres in Long An Province are seriously analyzing what has not yet been done and what has been done wrong; they are looking into causes and are laying out directions and ways to solve problems.

With a population of nearly 1 million people, Long An has 240,000 hectares of land under cultivation and about 151,000 hectares not yet cleared, mainly in the northern part of the province. Of the cultivated land, the area devoted to raising grain--200,000 hectares--predominates; the rest is for industrial crops: sugarcane, pineapples, peanuts, jute, etc. Subsidiary food crops, especially manioc, play an important role in relation to grain crops. Long An has two main regions: the south, which has much land, but also a dense population; and the north, which has much land and a sparse population. More than 70 percent of the soil is alkaline or saline. The Dong Thap Muoi area, comprising the districts of Tan Thanh, Moc Hoa, and Vinh Hung, is alkaline; in some places nothing seems to grow but cajuput trees. This is a shortage of water, with a continuous drought scorching the fields from December to March. The amount of land lying fallow is more consistent with industrial crops than with 10th-month rice. Long An has many conditions favoring the

development of animal husbandry, especially the raising of swine, ducks, and fish.

In past years, because of lack of understanding of such special features, not determining a well-reasoned crop cultivation pattern, and being forced to operate on a large-scale when the level of organization, management, and conditions of the material base could not keep pace, Long An suffered many setbacks on a number of operational fronts. In agriculture, the province was not yet able to activate the power of the masses nor the strength of each region, so it had little success.

Long An Province faced the truth and, resolved to surmount the shortcomings, formulated guidelines and measures that are bold and in strict accordance with prevailing conditions. Gauging themselves by economic results, cadres and workers of Long An resolved to force the land to yield many more products.

Courage and Know-how

The direction taken by agriculture in Long An is, along with developing grain crops, the further development of industrial crops. Crop cultivation and livestock patterns are being more rationally established. With grain crops, the province has given highest precedence to intensive cultivation and to an increase in the number of crops per year; expansion of the area under cultivation depends primarily on the people and on their ability to make progress. Long An designated as a high-yield rice (and simultaneously special production) region an area 30,000 km wide in the districts of Van Co and Ben Thu; the Nang Thom rice variety will be used, for per-hectare yields of approximately 4 tons, along with many other varieties. The Dong Thap Muoi area presently has approximately 8,000 hectares of cajuput trees planted by the state and the people, and in the future this could be tripled or quadrupled. Areas, concentrated in Duc Hoa, have been designated for raising sugarcane (6,000 hectares) and peanuts (8,000 hectares), and others have been designated for pineapples (5,000 hectares) and jute (possibly 15,000 hectares), and better plans have been formed to exploit them. *Sesbania grandiflora* has been planted widely as a source of cattle feed. Long An is giving attention to developing swineherds and flocks of ducks, using grasslands to supplement the feed of water buffaloes, cows, and goats, and using streams and ponds to raise fresh- and brackish-water fish.

Twelve state farms of Long An have been reorganized. Generally, the state farms have contracted in size and have turned over land for people to work, and they have planted appropriate crops, like sugarcane and jute, and have limited the cultivation of less appropriate crops.

Long An has stressed land control and distribution of labor on a provincial scale. This great campaign has been surging with some enthusiasm in the province, especially since the beginning of 1982. The Dong Thap region has great potential, and the province is seeing that exploitation capital is invested in it. Dozens of production collectives, composed of compatriots from southern districts, have been established in Tan Thanh and Moc Hoa Districts and have

been allocated thousands of hectares of land and provided funding and material assistance. Than Thanh District alone welcomed nearly 3,000 workers from Van Lát, Can Duoc, and Can Giuoc Districts. The new production collectives immediately set to work on production and results have begun to be evident.

Thanks to implementation of many proper, positive measures and emphasis on changing ways of doing things, the agricultural production of Long An has clearly progressed over the recent past. In 1981, in spite of bad weather, Long An produced nearly 400,000 tons of grain. Xuan Cau Cooperative, in Loi Ninh Thon Village, Ben Thu District, achieved per-hectare yields of more than 5 tons with NN6A and MT130 seed varieties. In the winter-spring crop of 1981-82, Than Thanh District achieved a per-hectare average of more than 5 tons. In the first quarter of 1982, Long An Province had more than 116,000 swine, nearly 74,000 cattle, and more than a million ducks. Compared with the same period last year, the number of swine increased by more than 10,000. The number of cattle and ducks increased by nearly 50 percent. Long An exports more duck feathers than any other province in the country.

Along with developing agriculture, Long An Province is also building and expanding industry, small industry, and handicrafts with many more installations. Among them is a network of machinery enterprises on provincial and district levels; enterprises to process cattle feed, make wood products, and weave jute carpets; installations to process oil, process paper pulp, build roads, and make bricks, soap, and school supplies. Many traditional crafts, such as weaving mats, making cushions, packaging goods, and making carpets and bamboo shades for export, were bailed out of trouble and assisted by being helped to increase product quality. Long An peat mines are being exploited, and there are large reserves.

There has been much progress in many other areas, like communications and transportation, distribution and circulation, organizing living, and culture and society. The rural communications network has been extended all the way down to hamlets, even into Dong Thap Muoi, with a network of new roads and simple but functional bridges. In the deep interior of Moc Hoa, many buildings have been built, constructed with the help of the people. The new socialist countryside has gradually taken shape in many areas of the province. Loi Ninh Thon Village, Ben Thu District, is one of the leading villages of the province in production and cultural life and is a model of progress.

Attacking on New Fronts

Building on the tradition of the Resistance Period, "Long An brave and true, all the people steadfast to fight the foe!" the soldiers and civilians of Long An Province have launched a violent attack on new fronts to enrich the loyalty and the nation and to contribute positively to the cause of building and protecting the socialist fatherland. Cadres, soldiers, and civilians across the province are united, unanimous, unified in thought and action, coordinated in method of cooperation, and resolved to achieve, to the fullest extent possible, the goals they have set.

Long An Province is strongly oriented toward the basic level and toward engendering synchronized motion on the basic level. Progressive models and new elements in the movement are being widely adopted. Provincial leadership cadres are devoting much time to traveling out of districts, villages, and hamlets to help the local people straighten out difficulties and solve problems that come up in practice and to upgrade the movement.

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CSO: 4209/136

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

THU DUC VOCATIONAL SCHOOL PLANS CONTINUING PROGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Duy Phuc: "Vocational School for War Invalids in Thu Duc"]

[Text] The Thu Duc Vocational School for War Invalids was founded early in 1977. One of the institutions in Vietnam's system of national vocational schools, this school provides instruction in six main vocational fields: repairing internal combustion engines, repairing electrical equipment, repairing radio receivers, television, cutting and sewing machines, cold lathwork, and welding. The academic year lasts 24 months. Upon graduation, a trainee is awarded the technical worker level of 2/7. Five years ago, Thu Duc Vocational School started three technical workers' courses for wounded soldiers, infirm soldiers, and the disabled. The first course had 94 participants in the academic year 1977-78. The second class had 131 students in the 1979-80 academic year. The 225 students in the 2 classes studied and achieved good results in final exams. After graduation, these youths returned to 10 provinces and cities from Binh Tri Thien south. Many are workers in factories, enterprises and agencies of the state and key personnel in agricultural cooperatives and small industries and handicrafts. A number of them have become leadership and management cadres in production installations of war invalids and the handicapped. Every one of them has realized his occupational potential. That is the reward that encourages those who do vocational education work at Thu Duc School. In dealing with these two classes, the school has come to understand more clearly the object of its instruction and has derived experience that will benefit the teaching sector and raise the quality of vocational training for veterans and the disabled.

In the past few courses, the school has accepted veterans with every type of disability, from slight to serious (classes 6, 7, and 8). The health of the young men and women has been adversely affected by their wounds and disabilities, so that common illnesses recur and persist. In order to enable pursuit of the right career and to help the veterans achieve success in their studies, the school strives to arrange vocations suited to the abilities and health of each person and to combine the restoration of function through labor and study with complete and careful therapy and recuperation.

War invalids who come to the school are not all the same age. Many 35-40 year olds have participated from the start in the resistance against America for

national salvation. Many, with families and a wealth of experiences in life, work with conscientious maturity, but their memories are poor and they forget things quickly. On the other hand, many wounded veterans are only 18-20 years old, with little experience in life and an undeveloped ability to think, but they have strong educational assets.

Educational achievement is the basis for adopting a specialty and vocational skills. The prerequisite for veterans to be selected to attend are that they have graduated from Level 2 or have equivalent ability, but many coming to the school have only reached Grades 3 or 4, and some veterans are barely literate. To rectify this situation, the school has arranged supplementary education for them, combining the teaching of basic courses with individual help and guidance, and practice with instruction along with practice in production, and combining the enthusiasm and determination of the student with the teacher's qualities of patience and endurance.

Before coming to school, all the wounded veterans have been in rest camps. Here they have been treated and taken care of by the state and enjoyed a high standard of living, with little studies or work and little contact with new situations. Upon entering school their life and living conditions all change. Their rations decrease; studies and work are often demanding. In view of this, the school has a policy and specific means of providing for the needs of veterans. Improving meals, the school is buying more food from provinces, encouraging hog and cattle raising, designating land for growing vegetables, strengthening the medical element and the provisions element. With its records inspected by Ho Chi Minh City, the school raised its grain ration for each student from 16 kilograms to 19 kilograms and its meal ration from 18 to 36 dong a month, and the veterans receive 60 dong a month extra for the noon meal.

Illness and problems of life and studies do not bend the will of those who were victorious over the invaders and defended the independence and liberty of the fatherland. Tested in combat, they have unfailing ability and the collective spirit. Many veterans diligently and industriously study and work, follow rules well, strengthen their educational base, and resolutely combat negative tendencies and breaches of the law and order of the school. Each person wants to get an education and learn a vocation so that he can work like an ordinary person to provide for himself and get ahead in the future. With admiration for their students, nearly 40 engineers and technicians, working as teachers and vocational counselors, spend day and night studying the special characteristics and psychology of veterans, forming a curriculum and teaching methods appropriate to the student so he can study and understand more easily, and have longer retention and develop a love of life and love for his work.

The school started its 3rd academic year in 1981, the international year of the handicapped. The student population had increased by 186 persons, to twice that of the 1st academic year. Implementing the program of combining study with productive labor, the school joined closely with society, with the aim of increasing the quality of instruction. The school designed work contracts with sewing enterprises in Ho Chi Minh City, made various types of frames for the Thu Duc ice plant, and repaired autos, motors, fans, and welders

for many units. Effectively organizing the work of practical exercises and goods production, Thu Duc Vocational School surmounted problems with teaching materials and raised the technical level and knowledge of veterans. Since the beginning of 1981, the students of the 3rd academic year have made 20,000 dong from their production efforts, which has enhanced the lives of students and teachers and added to their interest in teaching and learning.

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